"THE SPOILERS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"THE SPOILERS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 70 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1925 ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
21st Mar.	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA @	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,223
4th Apl.	DONGOLA @		8,080
10th ,,	RAZMAK‡ ..		10,000
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,997
18th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA.		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

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Second ,,	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
14th May	A Steamer. ..	—
28th ,,	GAZANA * ..	5,284
11th June	MANDALA ..	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA * ..	7,241

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
24th Mar.	ALIPORE *† ..	5,273	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA
7th Apr.	JEYPORE * ..	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5 334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd June	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceeds to Japan via Singapore.

x † Cargo vessel only, proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
23rd March.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
25th ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh vis Kuwait & P Gulf Ports.
27th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
28th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
1st April	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Heijin Maru,	U. Suzuki	43643	4th Mar.	24th Mar.
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kameyama.	5303	7th ,,	24th ,,
Tottori Maru.	F. Matsukura.	597	20th ,,	1st April
Akita Maru.	K. Sato.	3817	23rd ,,	5th ,,
Nagano Maru.	S. Kuba	3824	29t ,,	12th ,,
Asuka Maru.	T. Kusakari	7559	10th April	24th ,,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

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Capital Issued ..	50,00,000
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Reserve Fund ..	25,70,000

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Hafizabad	Multan City	

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Ahmedabad City	Katni
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Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Ludhiana
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala City	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Bassein	Mirzapore
Bellary	Montgomery
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Muscoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar
Broach	Muttra
Bulandshahr	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
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Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
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Godhra	Sialkot
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Hubli	Thana
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Timnevelly
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Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
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It kills and cures all

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WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As each.

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Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

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A22936

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A M933

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A

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A22929

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A M932

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A

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A

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A22735

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A M917

WANTED.—An ENGINEER for the District Local Board Bijapur. The pay of the post is fixed at Rs. 300-15-450 with permanent Travelling allowance at Rs. 100 per month provided a motor is kept. Only those persons who have passed B.E., or L.C.E., of the Bombay University should apply. Applicants should have experience of roads and buildings at least for one year. Applications should be addressed with testimonials, if any, to the undersigned before the 5th June next. Applications received after the date will not be recognised. (Sd.) RAGHAVENDRARAO, KEMBHAVI, President D. L. Board Bijapur. Bijapur, 9th March, 1925
A 22875

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TO LET at VERSOWA ROAD airy BUNGALOW sea face, near Sanotorium with stable, and Outhouses. Apply BABLIBAI RAIKER, BHENDI GULLY, HOUSE No. 5, Damer Lane, Gamdevi, Bombay.
C M913

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C M925

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C22924

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G M920

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G M923

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JA M929

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Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the Principal of University Law College, Lahore, on Rs. 750—50—1,250 per month. A candidate with outstanding qualifications can be given appropriate starting salary in the grade. Summer vacation 3 to 4 months. Provident Fund benefits. Free house. Selected candidate to join on the 15th September, 1925. Applications in triplicate to reach the undersigned in a registered cover before 1st June.

ISHWARDAS.
Joint-Registrar.

Senate Hall, Lahore:
19th March, 1925.
22937

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT AHMEDABAD.

CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATION NO. 185 OF 1924.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE WHITTLE SPINNING AND MFG. CO., LIMITED.
(In Liquidation.)

Petitioner: SHETH SOMNATH RUPJIDAS.
Re DEBENTURES.

UNDER the orders of the District Judge of Ahmedabad, dated 14th day of March, 1925, the Official Liquidator of the above Company, calls upon the holders of the debentures of the Company to submit to him on or before the 1st day of April, 1925, their names and addresses and the particulars regarding their holdings. If they are the original holders they are required to state the consideration they may have paid to the Company and if they happen to be transferees from original, or intermediate holders to give particulars of such transfer and the consideration paid therefor.

The Official Liquidator is disputing the validity of the Debentures under Section 231 of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 and the District Judge has ordered under 39 R. 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the present holders of the Debentures shall not transfer or alienate their Debentures to any one during the pendency of the said application of the Official Liquidator, and any Debenture holder aggrieved by the prohibitory order is at liberty to apply to the District Judge on three days' notice to the Official Liquidator.

H. B. SHIVDASANI,
Official Liquidator.
Ahmedabad, 14th March, 1925.
22939

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4219 of 1921.

KRISHNARAO NARAYAN NAVALKER and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
NARAYAN GANPATRAO NAVALKER and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 27th day of August, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1925, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate in Vaitalwadi, now known as Kandawadi, without the Fort of Bombay, on the Southern side of Kandawadi Public Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 140, 292 and New No. 1138, Old Survey No. 519 and New Survey No. 7674, and Cadastral No. 220, Girgaum Division, and by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 769 and Street No. 33, and bounded on or towards the East by a passage leading towards the property of Haji Tyab Haji Rahimtulla, on or towards the West by the property of Moroba Ramchandra Navalker, on or towards the North by the Kandawadi Public Road and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Tyab Haji Rahimtulla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MULJI PRADHAN and PEREIRA, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. Examiner Buildings, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1925.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22678

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1854 of 1923.

FAZULBHOY IBRAHIM AND CO., LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
HAJI ISMAIL HAJI NOORMAHOMED and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order dated 1st day of September, 1924, and Decree dated 5th day of September, 1924, made in the above suit the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court house on MONDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1925, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land with the messuage and tenement standing thereon, situate at Parel or Curry Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,013 square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 648, 661, 662 and 759, and Collector's New Nos. 12627, B/12645, 12744, and New Survey Nos. 1/2531, 1A/2547, 1/2547, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward Nos. 296, 297 (1), 297 (2) and 298 (5), 298 (1), 298 (1), 298 (3), 298 (4), 297 (5), 297 (6) and 55 (d), Street Nos. 53-54-54 (a), 55 (d), 55 (b), 55 (c), 54 (b) and 54 (c), 54 (d) and 54 (F), and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 70, Parel, Sewri Division, and bounded on or towards the North by Currey Road, on or towards the West by G. I. P. Railway, on or towards the South by water drain and on or towards the East by Passage.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 1,474 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 406-452 and 465, and New No. 12436, and New Survey No. 1/2833, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 2060 (1-C), Street No. 1056-c.c, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 215, Lower Parel Division, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Cashinath Dewji Dhuras, on or towards the South by the Public passage, on or towards the East by the footpath of Cashinath Dewji Dhuras, and on or towards the West by the property of Rustomji Kakaji Kanga.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1925.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22634

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1637 of 1923.

BURJORJI HORMUSJI PATEL. ... Plaintiff.
Versus
CHHAGANLAL VITHALJI TRIVEDI. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction in three lots under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1925, at the hour of half past four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground together with two Bungalows bearing House Nos. 16 and 17, Marwa Road, situate at Valnai near Malad Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, admeasuring about four acres and thirty-four gunthas bearing the following entry pot and Falni Numbers.

Entry Nos.	Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.	Falni Nos.	Area Acres	Guths.	Assessments.
65	17	0	2	0 —	3	0—2—6
15½	24	0	2	0 —	3	0—2—0
319	60	1 & 2	0	1 — Including 30 gunthas Kharaba.	8	4—7—0
320	61	1	2	3 — Including 15 gunthas Kharaba.	20	10—3—0
				4 —	34	14—14—6

and bounded as follows:—

A. On the East by the land, belonging to the Khot of Malad on the West by the property of Mrs. J. B. Nunes on the North by the Malad Marwa Road and on the South by the property of Anthony D'Souza.

B. On the North and East by the property of Anthony D'Souza, on the South by Water Channel and on the West by the property of Nathu Bania and others.

LOT NO. II.

All those pieces of land together with the shrubs and trees grown thereon situate, lying and being at Monje Kolshet, Pot Tukdi, Taluka Salsette, North and District Thana and admeasuring 110 acres and 8½ Gunthas and the assessment whereof is Rs. 316-14-6.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of land together with shrubs and trees grown thereon bearing entry No. 57, Feh Survey No. 40, Pot No. 1, Falni No. 1, admeasuring twenty-five Gunthas and assessed at Rupees 4-4-0 all which premises are situate at Mouji Chakala Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and which does not bear any town planning or Notified area Number.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22712

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT MUNSIF OF COIMBATORE.

O. S. 956 of 24.

HAZARIMALL RAGHUNATHMALL by Partner Raghunathmall ..... Plaintiff.
DALLAJI JUVARMALL by Partner Juvarmall ..... Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed a suit against the defendants for Rs. 319-3-1 on account of the dealings had by them with the plaintiff's firm. The suit is posted to 28-3-25 for disposal.

T. B. GOPALACHARYA, B.A., B.L.,
Pleader for Plaintiff.
19-3-25.
22938

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

190, Apollo Street, Fort.

FURNITURE SALE AT BALLARD PIER.

ON THURSDAY, the 26th day of March, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ballard Pier, New Custom House, Top Floor, very valuable and handsome made-to-order carved and plain household furniture, by Roberts, Wimbridge, Dewji, etc., and also Jacobean rich pictures, and ornaments, cut glassware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, one sweet tone iron frame cottage piano, crockery stands, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, vases and figures, fancy brass ornaments, E. table lamps and fans, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers reclining sofas, large and small writing tables office chairs, one sweet tone phonograph with records, ice box, meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

Property of J. M. Kelly, Esq., Asst. Collector of Customs and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BRITISH INDIA SAW MILL AT TANK BUNDER CONNAUGHT CROSS ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4263 of 1924 (Muskati vs. Bujanboo) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 30th instant at 5 p.m (S.T.) on the premises.

A saw mill known as British India Saw Mill situate at Tank Bunder, Connaught Cross Road, with machinery plants stores, steam Engine, steam crane, Donkey pumps, Lancashire boiler sawing machines, shed, Tanks shafthig gearing, etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF SELECTED PIECES OF DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, PIANO, GRAMOPHONE WITH RECORDS, RICH CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, BEST PLATEDWARE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 29th March, 1925, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Fosberry House, Apollo Bunder, rich and selected pieces of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by well-known makers, dining table, leather cushioned dining room chairs, mirror back full sized sideboard, dinner waggons and dumbwaiters, dining room tea tables, fancy sofa, fancy drawing room cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich velvet lined drawing room suite, fancy show-cases, table ornaments, fancy screens, piano, gramophone with records, writing tables and chairs, corner cabinets, pier tables, tiled top teapoys, leather cushioned low chairs, silver show cases, blackwood chiffonier cabinets, electric hall and table lamps, silver presentation articles, bedroom furniture, solid brass and wooden beds, glass and panel door almyrans, fancy dressing chests of drawers and dressing tables, marble top toilet tables, bedroom light chairs, verandah furniture, folding arm easy chairs, low chairs, crockery, glass and plateware, ice box, meat safes, etc., etc. The property of T. L. Williams, Esq.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, BUILDERS AND IRON MERCHANTS.

Sale by order of the Bank concerned on MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 3-30 p.m. at Bombay Port Trust, Wadi Bunder (duty paid) Warehouse of 72 Pieces Mild Steel Joists, 10in. by 5in. and 12in. by 6in., 27ft. to 40ft., and on the same day at 4-30 p.m. at "A" Shed, Alexandra Docks, of 28 Pieces Rolled Steel Joists 18in. by 7in., 24ft. to 40ft.

25 per cent. deposit to be paid at the time of sale and the balance within three days of the sale. Invoice weight to be accepted and paid for. All Bombay Port Trust and other charges accrued three days after the sale to be paid by the buyers.

Further conditions and particulars to be obtained from the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO TYPEWRITER MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 25th March, 1925, at 3 p.m., of a second consignment of continental typewriters, 3 "Kappel" and 3 "A.B.G", strongly built.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT: 6-30 & 9-30.

JOHN BARRYMORE

in

"BEAU BRUMMEL"

The first of the famous WARNER BROS SCREEN CLASSICS to be shown in India. A POWERFUL AND BEAUTIFUL STORY OF THE MOST FASCINATING CHARACTER IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

Beau Brummel was the notorious dandy who set the fashions for kings and in the days of George IV ruled the Court by his brilliance and impudent wit.

JOHN BARRYMORE WHO PLAYS THE PART IS THE GREATEST ACTOR ON THE SCREEN. JUST NOW HE IS THE RAGE IN LONDON. In this picture he proves the wonderful ability he possesses and his interpretation of the part is not merely entertaining it is an education.

A WONDERFUL PLAY LAVISHLY PRODUCED, SPLENDIDLY ACTED, AND HISTORICALLY ACCURATE.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices:—Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1 As. 8, As. 4 (Including Tax.)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. and 11 P. M.

Owing to length of this programme it is only possible to give two performances each night.

CINE' MADELEINE

Grant Road Tram Terminus

Presents This Week

Hindustan's Selected Production

HARISHCHANDRA

and

SATI MAHANANDA.

IME AND RATES AS USUAL.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD

WEDNESDAY 25th March 1925 at (P. M. 8-30)
ASHA NIRASHA.

SATURDAY 28th March 1925 at (P. M. 8-30)
NAND KUMAR.

SUNDAY 29th March 1925 at 3 P. M. Noon
EKACHAPYALA.

Manager

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET.

Telephone No. 23403.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LADY JAMSETJI ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Hassum Haji Moosa and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee, under the Indentures of Mortgage and further charge, respectively, dated 20th day of July, 1922, and dated 14th day of November, 1922, and made between the mortgagor Hassum Haji Moosa of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses now and hereafter standing thereon and situate and lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 720 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 318, New No. A1/4033 and New Survey No. 1B/20 and Cadastral Survey No. 9156, in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G Ward Nos. 4973 (1), 4973 (2), 4973 (3) and Street Nos. 301, 301A, 301B, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the West by the Vajavali Mosque, on or towards the North by the property of Shamshudin Ponker and on or towards the South by a passage in the occupation of Haroon Saleh Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL

Comedy Drama in 6 Parts

"OH! DOCTOR"

Featuring the well-known and Popular Stars

REGINALD DENNY

MARY ASTOR

You will laugh from the beginning right upto the end. The exeruciatingly funny Story of a youth born with a Silver thermometer in his mouth and brought up on medicine—milk—tonic bottles.

The Programme includes the International News.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA New Churney Road.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY!

ONE AND ALL

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!

WHERE WILL YOU SPEND YOUR PRECIOUS HOLIDAYS?

THE ONLY PLACE IS

THE INDIAN NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL & ART EXHIBITION

2, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BELOW KENNEDY BRIDGE

Open from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

DAILY INDIAN MUSICAL CONCERT

By famous Musicians, Music by KANYASHALA girls. PHADKE'S and MUNGENKAR'S ART EXHIBITIONS MERRIGO-ROUND, CRADLE and various other amusements.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE AMIN'S ICEBERG.

and FLORAL DECORATIONS, the "KHADI SHOP", MAHATMAJI'S YARN EXHIBITION and other booths of Indian goods.

ADMISSION FEE ANNAS FOUR

A SUPERB GOLDWYN DRAMA

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK

The world-famed story of

REX BEACH

The most popular novelist of America

"THE SPOILERS"

8 Reels—with an All Star cast including

MILTON SILLS—BARBARA BEDFORD—NOAH BERRY— | JOHN ELLIOT—ANNA Q. NILSSON—LOUISE FAZENDA

and a host of others!

THE GREATEST SCREEN FIGHT EVER FILMED.

TO-NIGHT: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week

KRISHNA FILM CO'S.

Production

'KRISHNA KUMAR

or

SACHO HAKDAR

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

Why pay more for an OFFICE TYPEWRITER when you can get

For Rs. 170/- NET WITH OAK CASE.

Sole Agents

S. NAVALKAR & SONS, BOMBAY 2.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, March 23, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

966-23—Payne and Co., Chandulal Sheshpratab v The G I P Railway Co. Little and Co.

1533-23—Malvi M R and Co., Manilal Kanayalal v The G I P. Railway Co., Little and Co.

3654-23—Merwanji K and Co., Mulji Ramchod Ved v Hemchand Mohanlal Kanga and Co.

248-24—Jamshedji R and D. Purshotam Rattansey v Edulji Maneckji Saklatwalla, Kanga & Co.

2853-21—Ardeshir H D and Co. Harichand and Co. v Tricumji Jivandas, Kanga and Co.

3654-23—Merwanji K and Co Mulji Ranchod Ved v Hemchand Mohanlal, Kanga and Co

788-24—Captain and V. The Union Bank of India Ltd. Khan Bahadur Kassam Rahimtoola and others ,Dastur and Co., Tyabji D and Co

2237-24—Pandia and Co, Ratanlal Sadashiv and Co, N H Moos and another, Amin and D.

3383-23—Malvi M R and Co, Nanji Purshotam, Meghji Hirjee and others, N C Dalal and Co.

4334-23—Kanga and Co, Nanji Bhanji, Laxmidas Bhimji Bhanji and others, Mulji P and P Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Shamrao M and H.

1863-23—Motichand and D, Bastimal Kevalchand v Sheshmal Sultanmal Khandkalla and Co.

3879-23—Rele and Co, Shivdhanmal Agarwalla v Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K and Co.

259-23—Dallas and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Haji Jusab Hasham and ors, Captain and V.

5355-22—Mulla and M, Haji Jusab Hasham v Halimabai and ors, Captain and V.

1078-23—Raghvaya N and Co, Dharamsy Jetha Sons v Waghji Ramdas and anr, Amarchand and M.

1840-23—Payne and Co, Purshotam Ladha v Nursey Vardhman and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4284-23—Manubhai and Co., Chaganlal Mulji v Premji Mulji and anr, Nanavati and Co.

4664-21—Malvi M R and Co, N H Moos v Haji Abdulla Haji Cassam and anr, Shroff and L, Rele and Co.

4872-23—Daphtary F and D, Bhogilal Virchand Deepchand v Cassambhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Mulla and M.

5649-22—Mulji P and P, Hiravahu v Chunilal Lalubhai and Co, Vachha and Co, Rele and Co.

3355-23—Pandia and Co., Purshotam Nathubhai v Parvati and others, Thakoredas and D.

567-23—Amin and D, Bai Harkorbai v Rambai and others, Mantri and Co., Mansukhlal H M & Co., Little and Co.

3635-23—Merwanji K and Co., Hashambhai Meheralli Vazir, v N V Khandwalla Khandwalla and Chh.

1808-23—Mehta L and Co, Bai Dosibai v Dhanbai and another, Madhavji & Co..

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SHORT CAUSES.

4137-24—Mantri and Co, Asmabai Adamji Babooji and another, Hiralal and Co, Hiralal and Co.

3427-24—Vachha and Co, Ismail Gafoor Cassam v Esoof Ismaile Killedar, Dastur and Co.

1749-24—Mulla and M, The Standard Aluminium Brass Works Ltd v Fazal Haji Bundeallibhoy Ramji, Payne and Co.

4139-24—Dabholker and J, Laxmidas Goculdas Dossa v Ismail Gafoor Kasum, Vachha and Co.

4154-24—Khambatta and Co, Mancherji H Kanarana and Co, v Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne and Co.

4165-24—Thakoredas and D Hariyeshrai L Daulatjada v Jehangir Hormasji Mody, Khandwalla and Chh.

3524-24—Vachha and Co, Mahomedalli Hakimji Bai Amtoobai, Tayaballi A. Dodiwalla, Khandwalla and Chh.

2972-24—Merwanji K and Co, Ismail Aba v P S Nunes, Rele and Co.

2495-24—Dikshit M and Co, Chaganlal and Co v C A Gayar and Co., Daphtary F and D, Rele and Co.

3195-24—Ramanlal and H, Mistri Narsey Pragji v Kalyanji Odhavji Bhatt and another, Wadia G and Co.

2007-21—Mehta L and Co, M A Patharia v Ismail Shaikh Javerbhai and another, Manilal and K.

4142-24—Sukhtanker and G, Shapurji Pallonji Mistry, and others, Hormusji S Mistry, Pathe and Co.

3301-24—Little and Co, The Church Missionary Trust Association Ltd. v Merwanji Mistry, Mulla and M.

1173-24—Matubhai J and M, Bhagwandas Kariwalla v Sagarmal Bhuramal and another, N C Dalal and Co.

2333-24—Smetham B and L, Saffarally Karimbhai and Sons v Damodar Sadashiv Dongre and ors, Rele and Co., Dabholker and Co.

4374-24—Unwalla P and P, Poonsey Deosey and Co. v The Pioneer Indian Paint and Oil Works, Motichand and D.

3142-24—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v Shah Choonilal Hemchand, Mulla and M.

212-25—Thakoredas and Co, Nagarmal Savalker v Ganeshdas Joharmal, Patell and E.

1471-23—Payne and Co., F E Dinshah and ors v Gopaldas Tricumji and ors Dharamsi D and Co., Kanga and Co.

2913-24—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Ardeshir Nowroji Dubash v Curseiji Jamsetji Mehta and ors. In Person.

3181-24—Matubhai J and M, Jehanbux Framroz Seervai v Rustom Ardeshir Cooper, G B Pandya.

1886-24—Kharas and Co, Meherjibhoy Bomanji Cooper v J D Meherjina, Shah and Co., Shamrao M and H.

213-25—Wadia G and Co., Gulam Husein Esmail Pajnigara, Ganchi, v Darwesh Noorbhoy, Mulla & M.

214-25—Wadia G and Co., Gndum Husein Esmail Pajnigara v Ganchi Esub Alibhai, Mulla and M.

222-25—Wadia G and Co., Gulam Husein Esmail Pajnigara v Ganchan Bibibai Mulla and M.

235-25—Dharamsi D and Co., Bachubai Jamsedji Francis v Devishah Hasiraad, Jhavery & Co.

2195-24—Captain and V. Rachaldas Gidoomal & Co. v Dimmahomed Fatehmahomed and anr., Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

357-22—Matubhai J and M, Kesarbai, Jethabhai Jiwan and another, Dastur and Co.

501-22—Dastur and Co, Jethabhai Jiwan and M, Jamsedji R and D.

4218-22—N C Dalal and Co., N H Moos v Naval chand Malukchand, Amarchand and M, Edgelow G W and Co.

212-22—Pathare and Co, Jivraj Loombaji v Raghunath Datuji Waiker and another, Judah and S.

SHORT CAUSE.

4399-24—Shroff and L, Osac Sharpe v Messrs. Seth Johnson and Sons and anr., Andrade and B.

976-22—Motichand and dD Fulchand Tricumji Pirojshah Rustomji Vakharia and anr., N C Dalal and Co., Mulla & M.

2109-22—Jamsedji R and D, Chunilal Makanji v Champaklal alias Bhagwandas Gopalbhai and ors, Bhaishanker K and G.

5122-22—Wadia G and Co, The David Mills Ltd. The G I P Railway Co., Little and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

410-22—Surajmal and Co, Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.

427-22—Rustomji and G, Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.

489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.

573-22—Mehta L and Co, Kakulbhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.

580-22—Crawford B and Co, The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie B Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and Co.

4839-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godraj Meherban, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Surveyor and Co.

169-22—Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhusru Marzban, Rajabali Tyabji and others Jamsedji R and D Payne and Co.

420-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co

1650-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madavji Mohanji and Co, vs Jugjiwandas Changanlal, Mehta L and Co.

479-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kallianji Karsondas, vs The Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd., Wadia G and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co, Dayabhai Ambalal and Co, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

503-22—In Person Manibhai Motibhai Patel, vs Bai Santa and another, Shah and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and Co, Jayanarayen Lalchand Tapdia and another, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and C.

76-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co, and another, vs Jivanlal Ujamsey, N C Dalal and Co.

5774-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Biherilal Kunjilal v Indersing Mehta and another, Surajma and Co.

4977-22—Matubhai J and M, The Western India Transport Co Ltd, Bhikhubhai Virchand.

909-22—Pundia and Co, Velji Desai v Virji Jetha, Raghvaya N and Co.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji v Meghji Jeth and Co, Ramanlal and Co, Raghvaya N & Co.

4443-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Manohar Ganpatrao Dhumatker and another, v Ganjat Pundik Dhumatkar and others, Rele and Co, Chitnis K and M, Manilal and K.

1623-22—Malvi M R and Co., B N Lang, Ramchandas Tatha, Edgelow G W and Co.

419-22—Judah and S, Tadas Mehari and Co. v Dwarkadas and Co., Malvi M R and Co.

S C Ct. 1957—20865-21—Malvi M R and Co., Vasantlal Ranglal and others v Narayenrao A. Tadas and another, Judas and S.

157-22—Crawford B and Co., George Brunton and Sons v The Anglo-Indian and Col. Navigation Co. Ld., Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the division Court No. 54.

FOR JUDGMENT.

1977-24—Dastur and Co. Loolmabidi and another v Khalid bin Mohomed Abdul Wahed Rishani and another, Payne and Co.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

5162-23—J P Wallace and Co., Kaikhusru Rustomji Wallace, The Bombay Co. Ltd. Crawford B and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1234-23—N C Dalal and Co, Gangaram Dwarkadas v Jethamal Shrikison, Thakoredas & D.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3833-24—Raghnaya N and Co., Maganlal Nagindas Jhavery v Ismail A H Moos Ltd. Payne & Co.

2500-24—Shamrao M & H, Henry Ingham and Sons Ltd., Seth Johnson and Sons, Craigie B and C.

3775-24—Jhavery and Co. Chaitandas Daga v Shri Krishna Bazaza, Thakoredas & Co.

3433-24—Kanga and Co., Vadilal Chunilal v Samirmal and Co., Malvi M E and Co.

3668-24—Kanga and Co., Vadilal Chunilal v Samirmal and Co, Malvi M R & Co

LONG CAUSES.

1319-25—Thakoredas & D, Nariman Maneckji Pohowala v Krishnalal Vasantrao and Co., Dabholker and J, Mulji T and Co.

1828-24—Little and Co., The Andra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. v The New China Mills Ltd. Daphtary F & D.

2324-22—Motichand and D, Tyabally Alibhoy Sutarwalla v Mahomedali Aliji, Khandwalla and Chh.

2245-23—Tyabji D and Co, Umerabba v Meghji Umersey and another, Madhavji and Co.

2433-23—Shroff and L, Alibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy v Mahomedali Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Pochha and Co.

2167-23—Jamsedji R and D Haji Jan Mahomed Adam and another v Dattaram Vaniaram Rele, Judah and S.

2649-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nagarmal Ganpatrai v Satya Narayen Nandkishore and another, Vachha and Co., Crawford B and Co.

2016-23—Amin and D, Umersi Deoji v Maneckji Nusserwanji Khariwalla, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

S C. Ct. 388/5027-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Maneckji Nusserwanji Khariwalla v Umersy Dewji, Amin and D.

1950-23—Pathare and Co, Chimabai v Mahomed Moosa Sukhtanker and G.

2506-23—Sabnis G and S, Wasudo Parasharam Waugh v Raghoba Shanker Dabholker, Dharamsi D and Co.

2059-23—In Person—Krishnadas Gordhandas v Shrikisondas Narayendas, Amin and D.

2052-23—Kanga and Co, Gamanlal Chunilal Laiwalla v C C Bhatia, Mohile P & G.

2170-23—N C Dalal and Co, Ratilal Mancharam Vehmi, Navroji Edulji Bekerry, Shah & Co.

2169-23—Vrajlal and Co, Jamnabai and others v Khimchand Muljibhai, Jamsetji R and D.

1144-23—Dabholker and J, N H Moss v Rambai, Captain and V.

2288-24—Dastur and Co., Purshotam Cooverji v Ranchoddas Vassonji and ors, Amin and D.

610-24—Dastur and Cd., Purshotam Cooverji v Ranchod Vassonji and anrs, Amin & D, Destur and C.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 40.

REFERENCES.

L A R 16-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Ambaji Gangaram and ors, Noor Mahomed Haji Allarakhia, Daphtary F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

4324-24—Mehta L and Co, Messrs. Mehta L and Co, Framroze Hormusji Ghadially and others, Wadia G and Co Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co.

1470-24—Patell and E. The Great Western Electrical Engineering and T Co, v Chotalal Mulchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1959-24—Merwanji K and Cc Societa Anomina Per la Filature Doe Cascarni Seta Joint Stock Co, and another v Mulchand Ramchand and Co., Dastur and Co,

4507-24—Nanu H and Co, Narayandas Venkatidas v Popatlal Mulchand and Co, Dastur and Co.

5530-24—Vachha and Co, Pherojshah Nusserwanji Mehta v The Prospectus Mills Ltd and anr. Payne and Co.

2961-24—Mehta L and Co, L Gordhandas and Co, W J Burrows, Mulla and M.

3545-24—Edgelow G W and Co, The Bharat Spg. and Wf. Co. Ltd., Bhaichand Pupchand Doshi, Crawford B and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS

251-23—Kanga and Co, Ramsukhdas Gordhandas v Haribux, Nandlal, Merwanji K and Co.

4547-21—N C Dalal and Co, Kacharabhai Maganlal v Thakordas Maganlal, Khandwalla and Chh.

In Re Ind Arb Act—Pudah and S, Re Lalji Lakhdir v Umersey Hansraj and ors, Motichand and D

In Re Ind Arb Act Wadia G and Co, Re Laxmibai v Bhat Naranji Mulji, Mehta L and Co.

O S 3328-23—Kapadia and Co, Damji Soivji and anr v Khimji Shamji and ors Daphtary F and D. Unwalla P and F

3350-19—Mulla and M, Goculdas Dossa and Co, Madhavdas Morarji, Daphtary F and D.

In Re Ind Co's Act.—Bhaishanker K and G, Re Simpson Firth and Co, Ltd., v Rustomji F Kerawalla, Dallas and Co, Little and Co.

In Re Ind. Co's Act.—Shroff and L, The Phoenix Taxi and T Service Ltd. N H Moos, Mulla and M.

FOR FRAMING AND TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

992-24—Sabnis G and S, Balkrishna Pandurang Samant Parulker v Mahadeo Yeshwant Khanolker and ors, Dabholker and J.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2788124—Bhaishanker K and G Rustomji Framji Kerawalla Vallabhdas Goculdas Dossa and others Amarchand and M.

LONG CAUSES.

99-24—Ferreira and V, Revram Agaram v Bhageeth Balsth and anr. Rustomji and G.

1795-23—Little and Co, Gordhandas Vallabhdas, Dwarkanath Vaman and others, Dabholker and J.

3824-24—Payne and Co, Damoder Haridas and Co v M Bhagwandas, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

539-24—Pathare & Co., Sadanand Padman & ors. v Shah Popatlal Mulchand and anr. Shamrao W & H As. Pt. Hd.

S C Ct. 20/337-23—N C Dalal and Co., Jamshedji Dinshaw a firm v Chimanlal Chhaganlal & anr. Amarchand & Mang. As Pt. Hd. 16-3-24.

2455-20—Crigie B and C, The Sir Waghji Wardhman Canji Mfg. Co. (in Vol. Liqn.) v Moti Jetha and Co. a firm, Dabholkar & J. Mehta L & Co. Mulla & Mulla, Edgelow G W & Co. As Pt. Hd. 9-3-25.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1191-23—Wadia G and Co, Lalchand Ramdayal a firm v Mahadeo Nanaji Phatak, a firm Jhavery & Co.

2932-23—Jhavery and Co, Ballabhdas Brijkar v Bhikhram Shankerlal and another, Purnanand C & J, N C Dalal & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

539-24—Pathare and Co. Sadanand Padmand and others v Shah Popatlal Mulchand and another, Shamrao M H & Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

3613-24—Dharamsi D and Co, Balmukhund Rambakas v Megraj Magniram Malpani, Manilal and K.

LONG CAUSES.

4080-24—M B Chothia and Co, Mohanlal Vallabhji Ghondhia a firm, v Dattatraya Damo dar Joshi, Dabholker and J.

144-23—Mulla and Mulla, F K Mody & Sons a firm v Ahmed Suleman Dinar, Payne and Co.

1982-23—Raghavayya N and Co, Ramdas Ladhu v Dharamdas Karsondas and anr, Rustomji and Gin.

2779-24—Kanga and Co, Khimji Poonja and Co. v D D Sabnis, Daphtary F & D.

4222-24—Mulla and Mulla, Jethmal Narandas v Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishainker K and G.

1707-23—Jehangir M and S, Tuljaram C Khandwalla v Ingalias D'Monte & Co, Surveyor & Co.

1454-23—Manilal H and Co, The Bombay Mining and D. Syndicate Ltd. v The Netherland Trading Society, Payne and Co.

3163-20—Malvi M R and Co., Kesarbai widow and ors, v Vallabhdas Raojee Pandia & Co.

REFERENCE.

L A. Reg.

41-23—J C G Bowen, In Re: Government v. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Merwanji K & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4060-23—Wadia G & Co. Darabshaw Bamanji Dubash v Jenarayan Hindumal Doni Merwanji K & Co.

4062-23—Smetham B and L, Chawkaran Kattothi Kunhamed v Ebrahim Cassum, M B Chothia & Co.

4148-23—Rustomji and Gin, N H Moos and anr. v Elmer L Hinanu, In Person.

4166-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Sarabhai Savaichand a firm v Maganlal Manecklal a firm, Raghavayya N & Co.

4230-23—Mulla and Mulla, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd. The Asiatic Steam Navg. Co. Ld., Crawford B and Co.

4312-23—Vachha & Co, Sorabji Rustomji Engineer, Piroshaw Rustomji Engineer & anr. Shroff & Lam.

2101-20—Soonderdas and Co, Javerchand Thakersey, Rahimat Rahim Chakwalla, N C Dalal & Co.

1452-23—Khanderao L and M Akbarali Saraf-ali v Ardeshir Cursetji Powalla and others, Ardeshir H D and Co., Kanga and Co.

4115-24—Payne and Co., Anandrao Krishnarao Navalker v Sitaram Laxmanrao alias Dadasaheb Kadum, M V Gokhale.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A memorial service for the late Marquess Curzon was held on Sunday morning at St. James' Church, Delhi.

* * * *

Three Associations in Homalin township in Uppen Chindwin District, Burma have been declared unlawful under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act.

* * * *

A Hyderabad (Sind) correspondent wires that Mr. Taunton the Collector presided at a gathering where Dr. Dhanjibhai Mehta gave a lecture on Red Cross Work and opened a branch there. Several persons joined it as life members and life associates. 48 persons enrolled themselves as members.

* * * *

Highest number of deaths from small-pox in Calcutta and suburbs during the present outbreak was recorded in the week ending March 14th when out of 461 attacks 323 proved fatal. Authorities consider the disease has now reached epidemic form in the city.—A.P.

* * * *

Mr. S. Tewfeek Bey in a communication to the press on behalf of the Turkish Red Cross delegation now touring India thanks the Viceroy, Lady Reading and other members of the Government of India, particularly Colonel Patterson, for their kindness, sympathy and the trouble they took in arranging for the tour.

* * * *

17th instant was "a gala day" at Bajana which is a fourth class State in the Eastern Kathiawar States, when the marriage took place of the Minor Chief Malek Shri Kamalkhanji with Kunveri Shri Achhibai Saheb the grand daughter of the late Chief Malek Shri Jivankhanji.

* * * *

An "At Home" in honour of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council was given by the members of the Marathi Granthsangrahalaya on Wednesday, the 18th inst. at night, in their premises at Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

* * * *

Judgment was pronounced by Lala Rangi, Sessions Judge Lahore, in the Dayanand School Murder Case in which one Diwan Chand stood charged under Section 358 and 321 I. P. C. with the offence of murdering one Purshottam Lal, a student of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic School Lahore. The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty and sentenced him to death.—A. P.

* * * *

A Baroda correspondent writes:—"The dinner organised by members of the Sayaji Vihar Club in honour of His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwad's birthday, on the night of the 17th. instant was a brilliant function and a great success. The grounds of the club were tastefully decorated and illuminated, and covers were laid for about 100 members.

* * * *

A correspondent from Khairpurmirs writes:—"The Burma Oil Company have commenced the boring operations in the oil fields in the Khairpur State, which are at the distance of 3 miles from Khairpur town. The Heir-apparent, Mir Faiz-Mahomed Khan Talpur, performed the opening ceremony in the presence of the Vazir, Mr. M. K. Shaikh, Sahibzadas, State officials and prominent persons of the town of Khairpur. After the ceremony was over, light-refreshments were served to all present there, by the officers of the Burma Oil Company.

* * * *

A communique issued by the Commercial Intelligence and Statistics Department, Calcutta, states: Total imports of private merchandise in February 1925 amounted to Rs. 1,878 lakhs and total exports including re-exports to 4,373 lakhs. Net imports of private treasure during the month were 1,245 lakhs and total visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was 1,255 lakhs in favour of India. Balance of remisstances of funds was minus 188 lakhs.—A. P.

* * * *

For giving an impetus to women's handicrafts, to popularise the use of hand made articles, and to promote aesthetic taste among the inhabitants of India, the authorities of the Jullundur K. M. Vidyalaya have resolved to organise a Swadeshi Exhibition of women's handicraits on its anniversary occasion to be celebrated on the 10th of April and the subsequent dates. The Committee has decided to award medals prizes and certificates for the best exhibits to be judged by competent persons.

* * * *

Mrs. Mathiri Matthew, Hon. Secretary, Young Women's Christian Association Flood Relief Fund, Kunnamkulam, Cochin State writes:—

"After the last announcement the following remittances have been made from the women's Flood Relief Fund for feeding and clothing the flood-stricken women and children:—Mrs. (Dr.) C. P. Ivpe, Chowera Rs 300; Srimathi T. C. Kallyani Amma, Ernakulam, Rs. 250; Miss Aley George B.A., Tiruvella Rs. 60, Mrs. Ramabai Madhava Rao, Calicut Rs. 200; through Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer B.A., B.L., Madras for Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts Rs. 500."

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE

The 15th session of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference will be held at Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar, on 7th, 8th and 9th proximo. An Ayurvedic Exhibition will also be held on the same dates. The exhibits will consist of all sorts of Shastric medicines; apparatus, medical and surgical instruments; metals and native mineral ores, plants, medicines derived from animal sources; bones and skeletons; charts; rare Ayurvedic books and manuscripts and other things pertaining to Ayurveda.

All enquiries regarding the exhibition should be made to Dr. A. S. Gupta, M.B., B.S., Secretary, Exhibition Committee.

Suitable accommodation is being arranged for the delegates and visitors. Gentlemen intending to attend the Conference are requested to inform the General Secretary early so that suitable arrangement may be made for them.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

London, Mar. 20.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 13/33 Steady.
Bar Gold 77 4/6 8 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 quiet.

London, March 21.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/5 31/32
Bar Silver Spot steady 31 3/4

London, Mar. 20.

Rentes 3 per cent 47.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32.
Bar Silver 2 months hence. 31 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver— Little China India selling—quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th instant.
Bullion shipments £ 113,158.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Mar. 20.

Stockholm	1774
Christiania	3086
Amsterdam	1197
Switzerland	2480
Prague	161.00

London, Mar. 20.

Exchange on London in Paris 9220..
Exchange on London in Germany 20069m
Exchange on London in Italy 11765

New York, Mar. 20

Demand Bills 47775.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 20.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 5/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 11/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 18 5/8.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, March 20.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £91 14 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 11/16 — 1/16.
Conversion Loan £78 3/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 +1/4.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 1/4 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 7/8 — 1/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 unchanged.

SHARES.

London, Mar. 20.

Hongkong Bank	£138
Chartered Bank	£ 21½
National Bank	£ 47 5/8
P and O. Bank	£ 11
Eastern Bank	£ 6 3/8

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 20.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. M/A sellers 63/9
Rozarizo Santa Fe 64 lbs. M/A sellers 64/3.
Tone:—Quiet— Easier— Expected large world's shipments.
Australian M/A sellers 61.
Choice White Karachi F/M buyers 60/6
Soft Red Karachi F/M buyers 59/6
Tone:—Quiet, Easier, Expected large world's shipments.
Club No. 2 Calcutta A/M sellers 62.

LINSEED..

London, Mar. 20.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £22 1/8 Apl./May Sellers.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 46/- Mar./Apl. Sellers
Raw Linseed Months 45 May/Aug. Sellers.
Tone:—Quiet—prices rather easier.

London, Mar. 20.

Linseed La Plata Argentine M/A sellers quite easier £ 21.
Cottonseed Bombay M/A sellers £ 9 3/4
Castorseed Bombay M/A sellers easier £23
Rapeseed Toria M/A sellers slow £20 5/8

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 20.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
June/July sellers 17/9
July/September sellers 17/6
October/December sellers 17/4½
Fine White Java C and F Bombay:—
October/December sellers 17.
Fine White Java C and F Karachi:—
October/December sellers 17/7 3/4

WASHINGTON, Mar. 20

The United States report states that the census cotton total seasons ginnings 13,631,000 running bales equival of 13,619,000 500 pound bales.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 20.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 9000 Bales —Do—Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 1500 Bales.
—Do—Sales of East Indian 210 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard fair demand 1408
Egyptian F G P Sakellaridis 3845
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)—

May	25..57
July	25.81
October	25.29

New York Noon Call:—

May	25.59
July	25.83
October	25.32

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

March	25.57
May	25.79

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 20.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

March	13.79	+. 02
May	13.81	unchanged.
July	13.85	unchanged.
October	13.54	+. 02

Liverpool, March 21.

Future Delivery Prices:—

May	14.01	+.07
July	14.05	+.08
October	13.71	+.06
January	13.53	+.05

Egyptians:—

May	35.95	—.15
July	34.25	—.05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 20.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

March	13.91	+.14
April	13.86	+.13
May	13.94	+.13
June	13.93	+.13
July	13.97	+.12
August	13.84	+.12
September	13.74	+.12
October	13.65	+.13
November	13.55	+.14
December	13.53	+.14
January	13.48	+.14
February	13.43	+.14
March	13.39	+.14

Manchester Cloth Market Irregular better business.
Yarns:—Improved demand.

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Mar. 20.

March	37.70	+.40
May	36.40	+.45
November	26.75	+.45

London, Mar. 19.

Belgium	94.45

Athens not received.
Cuban Sugar March sellers 14/6

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 20.

March	37.50	+.20
April	36.50	+.15
May	36.10	+.15
June	35.20	+.15
July	34.30	+.15
August	32.90	+.15
September	31.40	+.15
October	29.40	+.15
November	26.60	+.30
December	26.10	+.30
January	25.55	+.30
February	25.30	+.30
March	25.30	+.30

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 20.

Scinde:—	
Good	10.90
Fully Good	11.30
Fine	11.70
Bengal—	
Good	11.00
Fully Good	11.40
Fine	11.80
Oomra:—	
Good	11.55
Fully Good	11.95
Fine	12.35
Broach:—	
Good	11.90
Fully Good	12.30
Fine	12.70

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Mar. 20.

Total Actual Export 3,000 Bales.
Total Forward 76,000 Bales.
Total Imports 50,000 Bales.
Total Stock 10,71,000 Bales.
Actual Weekly Sales 39,970 Bales.
Water Twist 1/10 1/2.
Printers Cloth 45/9.

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET..

New York, Mar. 20

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

May	25.72	+.22
July	26.02	+.31
October	25.43	+.24

New York, March 21.

Futures at New York:—

May	25.68	—.04
July	25.90	—.12
October	25.37	—.06
January	25.18	unchgd.

Liverpool, Mar. 20.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

March	13.91	+.14
May	13.94	+.13
July	13.97	+.12
October	13.65	+.13

Liverpool, March 21.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

March	13.93	+.02
May	13.96	+.02
July	13.99	+.02
October	13.66	+.01

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 20

Week's Receipt of Cotton at U. S. Ports 156,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 53,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to France and Continent 146,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Japan 24,000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports 1070,000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports, 891,000 Bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS—COTTON.

New York, March 20.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 20,000
Day's Exports to Continent 22,000
Futures at New York:—

May	25.72	+.23
July	26.02	+.31
October	25.43	+.24

Spot Cotton at:—

New York	25.95	+.35
New Orleans	25.75	+.35

Futures at New Orleans:—

May	25.72	+.31
July	25.95	+.30
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality	21 1/4	
Demand Bills	47775	
Silver Commercial Bars:—		
Foreign mined	67 3/4	

METALS.

London, March 20.

	£
English best Selected Copper	63
Standard Copper G.M.B.	82 1/2
Copper Braziers	7 11/16
Yellow Metal	39 1/4
Hard Spelter	16 1/4

Tin Block 248½

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

London, Mar. 19.

China was rather a heavy seller of forward. India bought to cover her former sales. These operations tended to widen the difference betwen the spot and forward quotations. Continent both bought and sold. The actual consumptive demand was very small and shipment this week to India also was very small although it was settlement steamer. Large bear sales are now open on China account which may prove a source of strength to market but the outlook in absence of larger consumptive buying, is not very encouraging. Price seems likely to sag a little further.

The charactered Bank of India Australia and China in their last year's reports show net profits of £7707.16. A final dividend of 14 per cent. has been proposed with a bonus six shillings and three pence per share, making 20 1/4 per cent. tax free for the year, and adding £100.000 to the reserve account £25,000 to officers' pensio fund and writing off on premises account £50,000, the account of £210,623 has been carried to the next year's account.

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 20.

Para Up River Fine, Spot A/M 17½
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Mar. 20.
Tone:—Firmer little demand.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Mar. 20.

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/6.

COLOURS.

Bombay, March 20.

The market alround is quiet. Some business passes in Alizarines and some important Directs. Congo Red changed hands at Rs. 1/6/0 per lb. Benzo Purpurine and Delta Purpurine are in poor demand. Indenthrine Violet and Blue had some business at the ruling prices. Nigrosene Crystals and Hemeline Crystals passed at Rs. 1/9/0 and 1/5/0 per lb. respectively. Rodomine extra reported some business at Rs. 8/8/0 per lb. Sulpher Black had little fluctuations. Miscellaneous section is quiet.

Quotations are:—

Alizarine 20 per cent paste Lunger Rs. 68
Alizarine 20 per cent paste Cow Rs. 70
Alizarine 20 per cent paste I.P. Rs. 68
Congo red Rs. 1/6/0
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1/9/0
Methyl Violet Rs. 3/0/0
Sulphuric Black Re. 0/14/0
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2/0/0
Perpurine Delta Rs. 2/8/0
Melachite Green Rs. 3/0/0
Magenta Xls Rs. 6/0/0
Hemetine Xls Rs. 1/5/0
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4/0/0
Soluble Blue Rs. 8/0/0
Fast red Rs. 5/8/0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, March 22

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	6
Century	1	0	0
E. D. Sasoon	1	0	9
Elphinstone and Century	1	0	9
Long Cloth (Full weight)34–40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	3
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	4	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202–5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth 8 Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34–40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Tara per lb.	1	4	6
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	14	0
Phoenix per piece	5	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	4	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	5	0
Bombay United per piece	7	2	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	12	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	11	4	6
Hindustani	11	8	0
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	4	9
Textile per lb.	1	4	9

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Mar. 21.

The Western depression has caused some duststorms in Bengal and is entering Assam.

Light local rain has fallen in Malabar.
Forecast: A few falls in Assam.—A.P.

METEOROLOGIAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, March 20.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. inches.	Febr.	29.782
Temperature of Air	82.4	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermomenter	76.1	„
Dew Point	73.1	„
Relative humidity of Air	74%	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	4.8	„
Maximum temperature of Air	88.9	„
Minimum do. do.	77.4	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, WSW, WNW, NNW SSW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	158	miles.

SUN., MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	in	ft.
Sat.	21	3	4	28	1	21	9	30	17	2
		15	39	26	1		21	11	19	1
Sun.	22	9	46	26	7	22	3	48	18	5
		22	22	28	6		15	42	16	0
M.	23	10	37	27	6	23	4	30	17	1
		23	3	29	0		16	30	16	3
Tu.	24	11	23	28	3	24	5	10	16	3
		23	42	29	0		17	13	16	3
W.	25	12	5	28	6	25	5	45	15	8
		..		..			17	52	16	7
Th.	26	0	18	28	8	26	6	19	15	7
		12	47	28	5		18	27	17	2
Fri.	27	0	52	28	2	27	6	50	15	8
		13	23	28	1		19	2	18	0

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

March 23 (Mon) Sunrise 6-40; Sunset 6-51
March 24 (Tues) Sunrise 6-39; Sunset 6-51
March 25 (Wed) Sunrise 6-39; Sunset 6-51
March 26 (Thur) Sunrise 6-39; Sunset 6-51
Mar. 27 (Fri.) Sunrise 6-38; Sunset 6-51
Mar. 28 (Sat.) Sunrise 6-37; Sunset 6-52
Mar. 29 (Sun.) Sunrise 6-36; Sunset 6-52
Mar. 30 (Mon.) Sunrise 6-35; Sunset 6-52
Mar. 31 (Tue.) Sunrise 6-34; Sunset 6-52

UNION BANK AFFAIRS.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 21.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Walsh and Mr. Justice Mukerji the hearing of the misfeasance proceedings against the directors and auditor of the Union Bank, Allahabad (In Liquidation), was continued. Mr. Desanges with Mr. Lahiri of the Calcutta High Court are appearing for S. K. Day and Co. Accountants and Auriters while Mr. Peary Lal Banerji and Mr. N.P. Asthana along with others are appearing for the directors. The facts appearing from the statement of the case by Mr. Lahiri are that the directors paid dividents out of capital, issued false balance sheets by inflating the assets, that the debts were mostly unsecured and that the securities held by the bank were mostly of very doubtful character.

The Cross examination of the directors by Mr. Lahiri is proceeding.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

A RACE GOER'S DISHONOURED CHEQUE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp.)

Umer Haji Ismail ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

Rahimbhai Cassumbhai ..... Defendant.

The plaintiff brought this suit to recover a sum of Rs. 5,000 alleged to be due on a hundi dated 22nd January 1923 passed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff.

The defence of the defendant was that the hundi was passed in respect of gaming and wagering transactions.

The defendant alleged that the plaintiff carried on business in Bombay as a bookmaker on a large scale. He had bucket-shops at various places in Bombay.

The defendant was in the habit of visiting race meetings. The defendant further alleged that in January 1923 he stood to lose about Rs. 45,000 at the various race meetings during that month.

The plaintiff called upon the defendant to pay the amount of the loss and the defendant gave him a cheque on the Central Bank of India on 22nd January 1923. The cheque however was dishonoured as the defendant had not to his credit sufficient funds in the Bank. Thereupon, the plaintiff got the defendant to sign a hundi for Rs. 5,000 payable 30 days after date. The hundi was on substitution of the dishonoured cheque and there was no other consideration for it. On these allegations the defendant contended that the hundi was passed in respect of gambling transactions which were void in law and the hundi was therefore passed without consideration.

Mr. M. V. Desai with Mr. D. F. Mulla instructed by Messrs. Amin and Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Sir Thomas Strangman with Mr. J. D. Davar instructed by Messrs. Dadhtary, Fareira and Divan appeared for the defendant.

After hearing evidence his Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF ITALIAN LAW.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza.)

Lydia Cheisa ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

E. Mattoli ..... Defendant.

One Dr. Alfred Cheisa an Italian died in the jungles of Yeotmal in the Central Provinces on 5th April 1922. The deceased left behind him his widow the plaintiff and three minor daughters.

The plaintiff, however, had him separated from the deceased in his life-time and a Separation Deed had been drawn up between them dated 18th March 1921 which recited that the husband and wife had agreed to live separate owing to incompatibility of temperament. Under the said Deed the plaintiff was entitled to retain as her separate property all jewellery in her possession at all moneys in the Bank standing in her name and all furniture in their flat and further she was to receive a sum of Rs. 5,000 in lump for maintenance allowance. The deceased thereafter made his will dated 6th April 1921 of which among others he appointed the Italian Consul as an executor. Probate of the will was granted to the defendant and the net value of the estate left by the deceased was Rs. 91,397 which consisted entirely of moveable properties. The plaintiff's contention was that the deceased at the time of his death was domiciled in Italy and was therefore governed by the Italian Law. Under the will the deceased completely disinherited the plaintiff and gave away his whole estate to his three daughters subject to the bequest of some jewellery to his sister.

The plaintiff contended that according to the Italian Law a husband was not entitled to completely disinherit his wife even though there was a separation between them and that the wife was entitled to the same interest in the estate of her deceased's husband as is given to each of the children.

Mr. O'Gorman appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. P. B. Vachha with Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the defendant.

It was conceded that the domicile of the deceased at the time of his death was Italy. But it was contended on behalf of the defendant that under the Italian Law a wife was entitled to the income of a share in the moiety of the estate of her deceased's husband equal to the share of each child. Plaintiff was therefore entitled to an income of a one-eighth share in the estate of the deceased. It was further contended that under the Law of Italy the plaintiff was bound to bring into account any property received by her in the life-time of her husband.

His Lordship after hearing counsel's arguments held that the plaintiff was entitled to the income of a one-eighth share in the estate of the deceased during her life-time and that she should bring into account a sum of Rs. 5,000 received by her for maintenance under the Separation Deed.

(Continued from column 6).

building 2 room and 4 room tenements for men of poor means.

PRODUCERS' SOCIETIES.

There has been no appreciable progress in Producers' Societies. The total number is now 24 of which 18 are working. The Weavers' societies showed some progress, though not as much as was desired and expected. There are only about 3,000 weavers in the movement, a small proportion of the total number in the Presidency. A good many of these societies do only credit business. It is only when a society provides yarn to its members and sells the finished product that it can do real good to its members. Some of the societies which did this were able to show good work and the total sales amounted to Rs 3 lakhs. To arrange for the wholesale purchase and sale of finished articles a Union has been started at Hubli and a Store at Sholapur. The former had a turnover of Rs. 64,000 but the latter started work only after the close of the year. What a good society can do for weavers can be seen from the working of the society at Karkamb in Sholapur. With an initial capital of Rs. 1,500 it has now a reserve of Rs. 1,400. It purchased yarn worth about Rs. 33,000 last year and had a similar turn-over as regards sales. The advantages however, have not been purely material. The reputation of its members for training and character is now higher than it was before and there is a growing tendency to settle all their disputes amongst themselves.

The Co-operative Institute continues to develop its activities greatly. It arranged for several conferences, published lectures and also organised training classes both for Secretaries and for Managing Committee members. The work done as regards propaganda and training has been productive of much good. It has a quarterly of its own which can compare favourably with any magazine of its kind anywhere in the world. Each of its branches also has its own vernacular magazine. The Institute organised the Provincial Co-operative Conference which was held in Poona in September 1923. Its Standing and Legal Committees are now taking an important part in the development of the co-operative movement and have given valuable advice both to the department and to the Co-operative workers in the Presidency

Defects and drawbacks there certainly are in the movement. Even in countries where the population is more educated and more advanced these are not non-existent. But its advantages are great and are now fully appreciated. So far as the public is concerned the movement is looked upon with sympathy and there is no opposition from any party, political or otherwise.

CO-OPERATION IN PRESIDENCY.

DEVELOPMENT DURING 1923.

NO MORE PREJUDICES.

(From the Director of Information.)

The progress of the co-operative movement like almost every other movement, social or economic, depends upon the nature of the agricultural season Its development during the year 1923-24 was therefore not uniform throughout the Presidency. In districts like Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Sholapur which had again to face a bad year the position was more or less stationary and attention was devoted mainly to consolidation of work already done and to the improvement of the existing societies rather than to organisation of new ones. On the whole, however, the agricultural credit movement made fairly satisfactory progress during the year in the Presidency. There was an increase of 210 in the number of societies while the number of members increased by 21,000.

The most noticeable progress was, however, as regards working capital, which rose from 5 1/3 to 6¼ crores during the year. Steps have been taken to lay down a policy for more effective supervision from within. Better supervision rendered it possible and safer to finance members more adequately than before and for this purpose funds were not lacking. In spite of a very stringent money market the Provincial Bank and the District Banks had more than sufficient funds to meet crrrent demands and had in fact, to invest large sums outside. At a time when the Imperial Bank rate was as high as 9 per cent. the Provincial Bank instead of raising its rate on deposits had actually to lower it by ½ per cent. without causing any depletion in the resources at its command.

DHARWAR MOST ADVANCED.

The annual Report on the working of Co-operative Societies shows that amongst the Districts Dharwar is the most advanced not only as regards the number of co-operative societies but also as regards the variety of co-operative activities carried on there. It has now 545 societies and nearly 30 per cent. of its population is directly or indirectly connected with co-operative movement. Two of the districts which have made the most progress are South Satara and Broach where the population connected with the movement is 24 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively.

The canal areas of Poona and Ahmednagar districts took up as usual a large amount of capital averaging about Rs. 200 per member. The rest of the East Deccan, however, owing to the recurrence of bad seasons made little progress during the year. The movement is expanding rapidly in Khandesh where the opening of a branch of the Provincial Bank has facilitated the organisation and finance of societies. In the non-credit movement very good progress has been made in co-operative marketing of cotton in the Karnatak and in Gujarat and grain and vegetables in Sind.

A noticeable feature has been the organisation of 5 fencing societies in the Southern Division which have enclosed 5,400 acres of land and protected them from the ravages of wild animals. A large part of this area was uncultivable before owing to the enormous damage done by these wild animals. Even in the remaining area the cultivator could secure for himself only a part of the produce.

In Sind the movement continued to make satisfactory progress. In fact, if the figures for 1918 are compared with those of the last year the progress would appear to be remarkable. In 1918 there were only 65 societies, with 3,000 members and 1½ lakhs working capital. Last year the number of societies went up to 558, members to 23,000 and the working capital to 51 lakhs. In respect of the working capital the increase during the course of the year alone was as much as 34 per cent. This large progress has been due to co-operation between all classes, official and non-official, and to the splendid work done by the Honorary Organisers and the District Banks under the influence and guidance of the Assistant Registrar, Khan Bahadur Azimkhan.

PROVINCIAL BANK.

The Provincial Bank has now a capital of over a crore of which 20 lakhs is non-withdrawable. It has opened eight branches and, through the shops which are attached to some of them, it arranges to supply agricultural requisites like manure and implements and also to sell agricultural produce, chiefly molasses. It occupies now a very strong position and at one time during the year it was not only in a position to finance District Banks and Societies but had surplus of nearly 55 lakhs which could not be invested within the co-operative movement. With adequate financing of members and with the development of co-operating marketing it is hoped that such surpluses will be rapidly utilised within the movement itself in future. In spite of the fact that surpluses had to be invested at a comparatively low rate of interest the Bank was able to make a good profit and to declare a dividend of 8 per cent. for the latter half of the year.

Co-operative Banking in urban areas had developed rapidly during the last three years. Out of the 411 societies that now exist the 39 Urban Banks are the most important. Out of these 21 are Peoples' Banks of the Luzzatti type of which membership is open to all living in a certain urban area and which not only receive deposits and arrange for finance of their members but also do other kinds of banking business Of the remainder 11 are communal banks members of which belong to a particular clan of society and 7 are societies confined to persons of a particular kind of employment. The total membership of all Urban Credit Societies now existing comes to 1 lakh and the working capital to 1½ crores.

CONSUMERS' MOVEMENT.

The Consumers' Movement did not show any appreciable progress during the year although a few societies did very good work. There are now two hostels in Bombay, one the Madras Hostel and the other the Nayar Hostel which provide both boarding and lodging for persons coming to Bombay from outside for work. These two together had a turn-over of over Rs. 21,000. The Students' Society at the Sydenham College has been doing very useful work and its example is now being followed by the St. Xavier's College. Amongst the other Consumers' societies only a few have been successful so far. The Sulsar Railway Co-operative Association and the Hadapsar Stores are progressing on sound lines. If sufficent number of workers and also good management are available there is considerable scope for advancement of the Consumers' Movement especially in Bombay City.

HOUSING SOCIETIES.

Although none of the new housing societies except one showed much progress during the year, the older societies continued to expand. There are now several excellent co-operative colonies and that of the Kanara Gaud Saraswat Society at Andheri may be taken as a model by other similar societies. The Catholic Society and the Saraswat Suburban Society at Santa Cruz have a large number of tenements to which they have been adding every year. Good progress was this year shown by the Gaud Saraswat which has now a set of fine buildings constructed at Matunga. Outside Bombay two societies at Dharwar have put up a number of model buildings in a healthy and pleasant area on the outskirts of the City. The Indan Christian Society at Ahmednagar has carried out its scheme of

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee, Special Meeting, 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay, Annual General meeting, 6-15 p.m., Town Hall.

Municipal Corporation, 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 25.

Public lecture by Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Bar-at-Law, at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, on "Literature and Life" at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, presiding.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 30

BAND AT SIR PHIROZESHAH MEHTA GARDEN.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Ry. Regt., A.F.I., will play a select programme of music at the Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Garden to-day (Monday), commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Orama" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 24th instant.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. S. R. Naik on "Consumption" to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hirji Bhojraj Chawl at Ghoradeo Road.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Bar-at-Law will deliver a public lecture at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, "Arya Bhavan," Sandhurst Road, on "Literature and Life" on Wednesday (the 25th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law M.L.C., will preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

There will be a gathering of the boys of the Ram Mohan School and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Primary School to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. when Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad will preside and distribute the prizes.

HANAFIA URDU FREE SCHOOL.

The 16th annual prize distribution gathering of the Hanafia Urdu Free School will take place to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m., at Kapadwanj Wadi, Falkland Road, when Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaik Gulam Husain Hidayatullah, Minister for Local Self-Government will take the Chair and distribute prizes to the successful children.

"PUSHPA PARIMAL."

The Gujrati students of the Grant Medical College perfomed on last Friday night the 20th inst. the above play in aid of Sir Hurkisan das Nurrotumdas Hospital at the Baliwalla Grand Theatre. Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas, J.P., presided. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity. The play was highly successful, and gold medals were presented to the amateur performers.

A purse containing a substantial amount collected as the proceeds of the play was presented to the Honorary Treasurer of the Hospital Committee.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of the Madanpura Settlement Social Service League, an Elocution Competition of the students of Dargah Mohol-la Night School of the League will take place in the Hall of the School to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. (B.T.) The students will speak in English, Urdu and Gujarati, one prize being set apart for the best speaker in each of the languages. Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, B.A., has kindly consented to preside and distribute the prizes. Dr. M. I. Khatkhate, Mr. M. R. Bade and the president will judge the merits of the competitors.

BACK TO HINDUISM.

Mr. Shahu Gangaram Suryavanshee (25) renounced Christianity and embraced Hinduism. He was initiated into Hinduism according to the ritual of the Hindu Missionary Society on the 17th instant. He had been converted to Christianity two years ago. Mr. S. B. Vaidya acted as Acharya and Mr. K. V. Zarapkar as Agnihotri.

Miss Dinabai Ramchandra Badekar (21) renounced Christianity and embraced Hinduism. She was initiated into Hinduism on 20th March, 1925, by Mr. S. B. Vaidya. Mr. A. B. Kale acted as Agnihotri.

CLOTHES FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Mr. Jhabvala who during his rounds of Purity Campaign has been also distributing clothes among the children of the poor begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of 150 Khaddar shirts for the poor sent by a kind unknown Mahomedan gentleman and sundry small clothes for the poor children kindly sent by another Parsee gentleman. Mr. Jhabvala requests for similar donations in aid of the poor. They may be sent at the following address:—Shetye Building, Elphinstone Road, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay, any day after 6 p.m.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

Under the auspices of the Saraswat V. S. Mandali an elocution competition for Saraswat students was held on the 15th inst., before a fairly large gathering of visitors, members, and students in the Hall of the Gokhale Education Society's High School, Girgaum. For this competition Mr. B. S. Kamat had offered two prizes of Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 each. Candidates from local as well as mofussil colleges took part in the competition and gave discourses on various subjects both in "set and extempore" speeches. Prof. V. N. Naik and Principal V. K. Nerurker, acted as judges. The first prize was bracketed between Messrs. A. V. Muzumdar and B. J. Parulker, both of the Grant Medical College, Bombay; and the second prize was won by Mr. D. P. Ubhayker of the Karnatak College, Dharwar.

TILAK VIDYAPITH.

The following are the dates of commencement of the various examinations:—

27th March:—The Entrances, 1st year, B.A., Ayurveda Vishavad 2nd year, and degree.

10th April:—2nd and 3rd year Commerce.

All these examinations will be held at Poona. The Entrance will be held also at Bombay, Malvan, Belgaum, Khamgaon, Akola and Nagpur.

Medical Examinations:—Students of the National Medical College, Bombay and others intending to appear for the Vidyapith examinations are requested to apply to the Registrar early. The programme will be announced before the 1st of April.

THE KANYA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The next anniversary of the Jullundhar K. M. Vidyalaya will be celebrated on the 11th and 12th of April (corresponding to 30th and 31st Chet) during the Easter Holidays. The authorities have decided to organise a Swadeshi Exhibition of Indian women's handicrafts on the occasion. The exhibition will be open to the ladies and gentlemen on both the days. The committee will make arrangements for the board and lodging of intending visitors giving an intimation to this effect to the Secretary of the Managing Committee.

PATHE CINEMA.

When you have a talented actor cast for a part which offers him unusual opportunities for displaying his abilities the result is nearly always a happy one.

"Beau Brummel" is the first of Warner Bros "Screen Classics" to be shown in India and we can only say "Thank you Warner Bros." It seems there are more films to follow and if they are anything like the present one there are some good programmes coming to Pathe Cinema. "Beau Brummell" of course was some good programmes coming to Pathe Cinema. "Beau Brummell" of course was the notorious dandy of the 18th and early 19th century who held sway in the court of George IV. He set the fashions of Princes and Kings and by his daring and brilliant yet impudent, wit, climbed to a powerful position. His adventures form a story of absorbing interest and make up one of the most romantic chapters in English history.

The story of a man who rode to success on a clothe horse, whose only fortune was his fascination and whose fame lay in his follies; whose downfall was as swift as his rise and who ended his days in absolute penury in a French poor house.

One could say much about the production. There is the beauty of it, the lavish setting, the historical accuracy. But one is kept thinking of the wonderful action of John Barrymore. Barrymore is a master of his art and just now London is full of his performance.

In this picture he gives us a splendid example of his work. One is amused by his studied arrogance and conceit in the days of his royal favour and thrilled by the force of his acting in the scenes which show his last hours in the poor house—the hours when, insane, he sees the visions of his past glories and driven to a final pitch of frenzy he drops dead. "Beau Brummel" is certainly a screen classic and if Pathe Cinema can continue to serve up programme of this quality they will deserve the fullest support of the public.

CORONER'S COURT.

DOCK LABOURER'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Hasankhan Samatkhan, a Mahomedan dock labourer, was closing hold No. 4 of the s. s. "Wolfberg" lying in Alexandra Dock on Sunday. At 2-30 a.m. Hasan along with three other labourers came on the deck, took a wooden beam to close the hatches, when all of a sudden he lost his balance and fell. His head was smashed and he was bleeding profusely. He died on the way to the hospital where he was being removed.

At an inquest held over his body by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, a verdict of death due to fracture of the skull, the deceased having accidently fallen into one of the holds, was returned.

A CASE OF DROWNING.

The body of Laxmibai, a Hindu girl, aged 19 years, was found floating in a well in Bhoiwada on Sunday. Laxmibai was missing from her home since the 18th instant.

The body was removed to the morgue where an inquest was held on Sunday.

Taibai, a mill-operator and the mother of Laxmibai, deposed that Laxmibai was demented for the last three years. Her husband had left her on that account and she was living with Taibai since then. On the 18th she left her home as usual for work and on return found her daughter missing. She did not suspect foul play.

A verdict of death by drowning while in a state of epileptic fits, was brought by the jury.

A MILL-OPERATIVE'S SAD END.

Died of septic absorption following accidental burns was the verdict recorded by the City Coroner at an inquest held over the body of Balubai Dhondu, a mill-operative.

Balubai was a mill-operative in the Emperor Edward, Mill. On Thursday at about 2-30 p.m. she was climbing a pile of coal to go to the latrine. She slipped her foot and fell on the heap of cinders and hot ashes thrown from the engine. She received burns over both the hands, fore-arms and both the legs from knee downwards. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment. She died on Saturday at 11-45 p.m. Her body was removed to the morgue and an inquest held.

RUNNING TRAIN FATALITY.

On Friday at about 8-30 p.m. after the up local Thana train left Sion Station, Raghu Mahadu, a lamp-lighter found the dead body of a male, aged about 20 years, lying on the slope of the platform. He was breathing hard and groaning, and had injuries over his head and back. The Station master was informed of the occurrence and he gave him water, but the injured person died within five minutes. The deceased has not been identified yet.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death by injuries sustained while apparently jumping out of a local train while it was in motion.

BOY KILLED ON THE RAILS.

On Thursday afternoon, Vithu Gosavi, a fitter got down from a train at Virar and was going towards his room when he saw Ramchandra Krishnarao a boy aged ten years going with two other boys on the railway line. A train was going on that line and the boys moved on the other line on which a ballast train was moving. Vithu shouted to the boys and ran towards them. Two of the boys got out of the way of the train but the third one, viz., Ramchandra was still there on the line. He seized him and was about to drag him, when the lad's right leg was caught in the wheel and was severely injured. The train was stopped and the boy was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died the following day.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DROWNED IN A WELL.

Kashibai Yesu a Hindu woman, aged 60 years residing at Parbadevi, Parel, lost her younger son four months ago and since then was deranged in minds. On Thursday, she was found missing and on a search being made her body was found floating in a well near her chawl. Police being informed removed the body to the morgue, where an inquest was held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner. The jury returned a verdict of death while in deranged state of mind.

"ACCIDENTAL DEATH."

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, concluded inquest on Saturday touching the death of Mirzagul Navgani who died of electric shock received at Kurla on 16th instant under circumstances already reported in these columns. The evidence showed that workmen were told three times a day not to touch live wire. On the morning of the 16th instant, the deceased touched the live wire and was rendered unconscious. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died subsequently.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN HISTORIC EVENT.

NEW BISHOP OF BOMBAY CONSECRATED.

St. Thomas's Cathedral in Bombay is replete with historic interest, but its extraordinary traditions have never been brought to greater glory than they were yesterday, when for the first time in its history, a Bishop of Bombay was consecrated in the sacred edifice. It was the Revd. Philip Henry Lloyd, M.A. to whom the ecclesiastical history of Bombay belongs. He was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Bombay, and at his consecration the Metropolitan from Calcutta, the Bishop of Madras, the Bishop of Bombay, the Bishop of Dornakal (Indian) and a host of other ecclesiastic dignitories in the Diocese of Bombay were the consecrators. St. Thomas's Cathedral, originally designed to accommodate about a thousand souls, on this occasion overflowed by an additional thousand Christians who came both to worship and to witness a most imposing and impressive ceremony.

At half past eight in the morning, the Consecration ceremonials began and continued for two and a half hours, the order of procession being:—Cross-Bearer, the Choir, the Verger, the Cathedral Chaplains, Cross-Bearer, Honorary Canons, the Bishop-Designate, Chaplain, Bishop of Dornakal, Chaplain, Bishop of Madras, Chaplain, Bishop of Bombay, Chaplain, Priest Assistant, Chaplain to the Metropolitan, the Metropolitan and finally the Registrar.

At the end of the striking procession the Metropolitan proceeded to the Altar, the Bishop of Bombay to the Gospel side, the Bishop of Madras to the Epistle side, and the Bishop of Dornakal to the North side of the Sanctuary. The Metropolitan's Chaplain went to the North side of the Sanctuary ,close to the Altar, and the Bishops' Chaplain to the seats appointed for them on the North side of the Nave. The Bishop-Designate was accommodated in a special seat east of the front pew on the right-hand side of the Nave; and his Chaplain sat immediately behind him. The Canons of the Cathedral and other Clergy occupied the seats appointed for them in the Nave. The Registrar took a seat opposite the Bishop's Throne.

The Metropolitan then began the Communion Service. The Epistle (Act XX, 17) was read by the Bishop of Madras, Hymn 153 was next sung and the Gospel (St. Mathew XXVIII, 18) was read by the Bishop of Bombay. The sermon over the Bishops of Bombay and Madras met the Bishop-Designate at the Chancel steps and presented him to the Metropolitan. The Commission for the Consecration having been read by the Registrar, the Oath of due Obedience to the Metropolitan was administered. After the Oath had been taken, the Bishops of Bombay and Madras, as also the Bishop of Dornakal, the Bishop-Designate and the Metropolitan's Chaplains and the Priest Assistant took their places at the Communion rail for the Litany.

The Litany ended, the Prayer: "Almighty God, Giver of all good gifts..." was said by the Metropolitan. The Examination then proceeded. The Metropolitan sitting in his chair, and the other Bishops standing round him, put the questions for the examination of the Bishop-Designate, the choir and congregation being seated. While the Bishop-Designate, attended by his Chaplain, was being vested with the rest of the Episcopal habit the Anthem: "Now we are Ambassadors in the Name of Christ, and God beseecheth you by us," was sung.

THE CONVOCATION.

At the conclusion of the Anthem, the Bishop-Designate advanced and knelt before the Metropolitan's chair. The Metropolitan stood before his chair, the other Bishops standing about him on either side while the Hymn: *Veni Creator spiritus* was sung. The Consecration having consisted of prayer, the Laying on of Hands, and the delivery of the Bible. After this the newly-consecrated Bishop took his place within the Sanctuary on the South side.

The Communion followed, and after the Blessing, the Procession, singing the *Nunc Dimitis* returned to the Vestry in the reverse order of entering, except that the newly consecrated Bishop walked with the Bishop.

Dr. Faulkner presided at the Organ and conducted the music on this memorable occasion.

EXCISE DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My previous letter was merely intended to show that the preference we had at the time the import duties on cotton goods were raised to 11 per cent. has been more than counter balanced by the Exchange factors during the past year.

Admittedly I might have been a little clearer especially as regards the Japanese exchange, but Sir Henry Macnaghten's reply to "Economist" in the "Times of India" shows that the business man of Bombay has appreciated the point I wish to make.

The letter of Mr. Ranganayakulu, the elected leader of the Telugu hand-weavers drives it home.

Mr. Ranganayakulu appears to think that the remission of the Excise is desired by the millowners so as to enable them to regain their trade with China, whereas of course it is well-known that this trade is irretrievably lost and our desire is only to withstand the attacks of foreign competition in our own market.

If the hand-weaver will go into the question carefully, he will find that where he is weaving cloth for local demand in a district at a distance from any Power factory, particularly if it is in a cotton district supplying him with hand spun-yarn, the 3½ per cent. excise will not be required, whereas if he is in a vicinity of a power mill the 3½ per cent. duty is not sufficient to enable him to compete in the *coarser* qualities.

The most paying business to the hand-loom weaver is the manufacture of finer grades and a proof of this lies in the fact that the highest form of technical skill has been shown by Lancashire in imitating the qualities supplied by the Madras Weaver.

It is true that the sale of cloth resulting in loss to the power mill industry as a whole is bound to affect the hand loom industry to a certain extent, but it is the direct competition from the Lancashire manufacturer who is in the happy position, owing to the rise in the Gold value of sterling, of paying less for his American cotton with a 1/6 exchange than he did a short time back with a 1/3½ rate, that has brought the hand-loom industry to the parlous state that it is only asked to supply cloth for ceremonies.

Sir Basil Blackett's policy of recouping the loss to the agriculturist due to the high exchange by giving him cheap cloth is resulting in the ruin of the textile industry both hand and power and as I have tried to show, his exchange policy is an effect giving protection to foreign goods.—Yours, etc.,

E. VICTOR SASSOON.

March 21.

OUDH COURTS BILL.

GOVERNOR ON "DANGEROUS" PRECEDENT.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 21.

In the United Provinces Legislative Council to-day the President read to the Council a message received from His Excellency the Governor. The message says:

"The Governor, having taken into consideration the Oudh Courts Bill passed by the Legislative Council of the United Provinces on March 7th 1925 and presented to him for assent on March 18th 1925, has decided to return the Bill to the Legislative Council for reconsideration on a single point. Legislature both in England and in India has hitherto consistently refused to recogise race as a qualification or disqualification for public office. The proviso is in practice not in deed to secure adequate representation of Indians in Chief Court because under other provisions of the Bill it is certain that as a general rule three judges will be Indians. But, it is easy to see that the enactment of the proviso taken in conjunction with other prescriptions or clause four might in certain contigencies have the result of three Indian Judges, who are not the best three Indians available, being appointed. The proviso in the Governor's opinion constitutes a langerous precedent. If such prescription can be made in respect of 50 per cent of judgeships it can be made in respect of 80 per cent or 90 per cent and if it can be made on behalf of Indians it can be made on behalf of any community which happens to be dominant in the Legislatures to the prejudice of the minority communities. The Governor believes that the proviso runs directly counter to the principles of the constitution, which he is required to administer. He cannot reconcile with the letter or spirit of the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, of Section 96 of the Government of India Act or para seven (subsection 3) of his own instrument of instructions. Anxious as he is to see that the Oudh Courts Bill becomes law the Governor for reasons given above conceives that he has no alternative but to return the bill for reconsideration upon this point. He earnestly recommends that the following amendment of the bill passed by the Legislative Council that last proviso to clause four of the Bill be omitted.

The first available day during this session of the Council will be given to a discussion of this message of the Governor.

Clause four of the Oudh Chief Court Bill relates to the number of chief judges and their qualifications. It provides tha the Chief Court shall consist of a Chief Judge and four more judges at least two of whom shall be lawyer judges, at least two members of the Indian Civil Service and at least one member of the Provincial Judicial Service. There was one proviso to this clause in the original Bill and at the time of the passing of this Bill the Council added a proviso to the effect that at no time the number of Indian judges of the Chief Court shall be less than 80 per cent of the total number of the judges. The Governor's message relates to this proviso.

The Hon. Mr. Raja Mahammudabad Home Member, presented to the Council demanr of Rs. 155,37,001 under the head "Police". Altogether 119 notices of motions for the reduction of the demand were received and the Council made cuts amounting to Rs. 1,38,117.

OUTGOING PASSENGERS,

The following passengers by the P. & O. S.S. "Delta" left Bombay on Saturday, for Marseilles and London:—

Major Green Armytage, Major J. Barber, Mr. R A Baxter, Mr F J Bhumgara, Mr H C R Bolchow, Capt. K G & Mrs Buchanan, Miss M Buchanan, Mr W G Bull, Miss Bull, Mr. A & Mrs Campbell, Sir Warden Chilcott, Mrs G L Colvin, Miss F J Coutts, Miss J Porter Craig, Mr J Cawford, Miss G L Dillingham, Mr G W Draffen, Miss E M East Mr T G Elphinstone, Mr G H Fanchawe, Mr F Fiddes, Mr A Geddis, Mr. Eugene Gerard, Sir George Gibbs, Lady Gibbs, Mrs R. Napier Harvey, Mr Syed Hassan, Mr H M Haywood, Mr Hermann, Mrs D G Hill, Mr D Holland, Mr F Hooper, Maj-General A Hooton, C.I.E., Mr G H Jones, Mr K R & Mrs Kale, Mr C. E. Kelly, Mr W Kirby, Mrs A M Kiander, Mrs, J H Knight & Infant, Mr A R Leishman, Mr A Macdonald, Mrs Mistry and Infant, Mr A J Master, Miss Meyer, Mr P D Morrison, Mr K C Murray, Mr J J O'Brien, Mr A G Pearce, Mr Pooke, Miss H C Pooke, Miss F A Pooke, Mr N M A Poonawalla, Mr F Rodman, Col. A Rolland, C.B.E., D.S.O., Capt. D G Rule, Lt-Col. G. P Sanders, D.S.O, Mrs Sherlock, Mr B Sim, Miss Stuart, M'Bute Mail Sudan, Mr T.J. Tasker Mr. Treadmay, Mr F C Turner, I.C.S. Mrs Wace, Mr H & Mrs Westwood, Mr. G H Mrs Whyman and Infant, Mr H Wigzell, Capt. Basil Williams.

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

"INDIAN SOCIAL REFORMER'S" SUPPLEMENT.

The "Indian Social Reformer" in its Overseas Supplement writes.—

Among the problems which claim the earnest and immediate attention of the Indian public are those which relate to our countrymen in foreign countries within and without the British Commonwealth. As evidenced by the valuable papers on Javanese Hindu culture, which were published in the last four issues of the "Reformer," India and Indians have a long tradition of successful colonisation in distant lands. The torch of Indian religion and civilization was carried all over Asia and beyond by Hindu and Buddhist and, in later centuries, also by Mahomedan merchants and missionaries. This expansive phase of India's national history ceased not much more than a thousand years ago when the country had to conserve all her resources to defend herself foreign invasions. The reestablishment of internal peace and external security under British rule, has enabled us to resume the interrupted process of national evolution in many directions. One of the most important of these is the settlement of Indians in foreign lands. Whatever may be the circumstances which led to their emigration from India, they represent her culture and civilization, and it is laid upon us in the Motherland as an imperative duty to see that they are in a position to do it well an worthily. It has been said that we can do little or nothing to help them against oppression and humiliation till we get Swaraj. But the only way of getting Swaraj is to stand up for the rights of our people especially of those who, either through ignorance, racial custom or social antagonism, are in a position of disadvantage as compared with their fellow-citizens, whether at home or abroad. In the case of our countrymen abroad our duty is all the greater as the distance from the Motherland is a special disadvantage demanding special efforts on our part. In the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, we have the nucleus of a great organization which is needed to keep watch and ward over the interests of our fellow-countrymen overseas. It is our purpose in this Supplement to focus Indian public opinion on this important national duty. In conveying our greetings to our countrymen abroad we invite their cooperation in our endeavour to be a living link between them and the mother-country. The "Indian Social Reformer" is especially concerned with the social evolution of the country which, after all, is the most secure basis of national solidarity. That evolution will have to take account of the needs and conditions not only of the communities at home but also of those abroad, in order to be worthy of Great and Greater India. In fact our countrymen abroad with their wider outlook upon the world can make more valuable contributions to the national life than those of us whose vision is bounded by the geographical limits of India.

INDIA'S "GREATEST VICEROY."

LEAFIELD, March 21.

This morning, all newspapers devote leading articles to the late Marquess Curzon paying tribute to the eminent service which he rendered to the State. He is described as the greatest Viceroy whom India ever had, and his work as Foreign Secretary is generally declared to have borne the impress of great competency and distinction. It is remarked that he earned his high position by remarkable combination of qualities which he possessed despite the fact that he was fitted neither by temperament nor elimination for the role of a leader of a democracy.

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—"Lord Curzon touched nothing without adoring it. He was never commonplace in his judgments and was never caught unprepared or surprised in a moment of preparation. He has played well in the great drama of public life at a great hour, and we believe that posterity, like his contemporaries, will admire him and applaude."

HIS DISINTERESTED SERVICE.

The "Morning Post" says:—"The death of Lord Curzon removes from our Council a statesman who was peculiarly British in temperament and in outlook on life. He was the embodiment of that tradition of his country, in certain proud loneliness and uses gifts conferred by fortune not for the obtaining of easy life, nor for personal aggrandisement but for the good of the State and rendering to it of continuous and disinterested service." Remarking that Latin was his favourite tongue, the "Morning Post" declares "there was something romantic in his devotion to general good in his keen sense of Imperial Splendour of his country, in certain proud loneliness and in the courage with which despites bad health he continued to serve his country to the end of a strenuous and honourable life."

The British Government has received messages of condolence on the death of Lord Curzon from many Foreign Governments.—B.O.W.

(Continued from column 6.)

Page Three and Condover; 40 to 1 against Sunny Rose; 50 to 1 against You You (all taken and offered).—Reuter.

FULL-COURSE TRIAL.

CAMBRIDGE CREW ROWS IN 19 1/2 MINUTES.

LONDON, Mar 20.

The Cambridge crew rowed full-course trial in 19 minutes and 30 seconds. Conditions were good, following some wind and slight rain. They shot through under Hammersmith Bridge after 11 minutes and 10 seconds, and spurted towards Putney Bridge. They finished fresh and unfatigued. Their coach was very pleased.

The Oxford crew who watched from the Blakes Wharf are due to have a full-course trial to-morrow—Reuter.

RACQUETS IN INGLAND.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

In Queen's Club Ameteur Racquets doubles championship final, E. Baerlein and R. Aird beat Oxford University players, D. Millford and G. Goodbod by 17/15 15/11 5/15 6/15 15/2 10/15 and 15/3, and will meet Hon. C. Bruce and H. Leatham in the challenge round on Monday.—Reuter.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

RUGBY AND ASSOCIATION RESULTS.

LONDON, March 21.

In Rugby Football International, at Edinburgh, to-day Scotland beat England by 14 points to 11.

In Association Football International, (Amateur), at Plymouth, to-day, England beat Wales by two goals to one.

In an inter-University sports contest, Oxford University beat Cambridge by 6 events to 5.—Reuter.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, March 21.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal three; Everton one; Aston Villa nil, Notts county nil; Blackburn one, Tottenham one; Bury four, Cardiff one; Huddersfield nil; Bolton nil; Liverpool three, Burnley nil; Manchester City one, Sunderland three; New Castle four, Leeds United one; Nottingham Forest nil, Preston one; Sheffield United four, Birmingham three; West Ham two, West Bromwich one.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley nil, Oldham nil; Blackpool nil, Stockport one; Bradford City nil, Crystal Palace nil; Derby one, Chelsea nil; Fulham one, Stoke nil; Hull nil, Manchester United one; Middlesborough two, Sheffield Wednesday nil; Portsmouth one, Leicester one; Port Vale four, Clapton Orient two; South Shields one, Southampton one; Wolverhampton three; Coventry one.

THIRD DIVISION.—SOUTHERN SECTION.

Bristol Rovers three, Norwich nil; Charlton one; Brighton nil; Exeter five, Brentford one; Luton one, Reading nil; Merthyr nil, Gillingham nil; Newport one, Aberdare nil; Northampton five, Plymouth two; Queens Park Rangers nil, Bournemouth two; Southend nil, Swindon nil; Swansea two, Millwall two; Watford one, Bristol City nil.

THIRD DIVISION.—NORTHERN SECTION.

Ashington nil, Grimsby two; Barrow one, Rochdale nil; Crewe one, Chesterfield one; Doncaster nil, Halifax one; Durham two, Accrington nil; Lincoln nil, Darlington one; Nelson two, Hartlepools nil; Southport two, New Brighton nil; Tranmere two, Bradford nil; Walsall three, Wrexham nil; Wigan four, Rotherham one.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Kilmarnock nil; Cowdenbeath nil; Motherwell eight; Third Lanark nil; Raith one; Partick one; St. Johnstone two, Ayr two;

Following fixtures were not played:—

Queens Park, Falkirk; Aberdeen, Hamilton; Airdrieonians, Dundee; Celtic, Morton; Hibernians, St. Mirren.

S. C. SEMI-FINALS.

In the Scotish Cup semi-finals the Rangers beat the Celtic by nine goals to five and Hamilton drew with Dundee, the score being one goal all.—Reuter.

SCOTLAND BEAT EDINBURGH.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

The following are the results of principal matches played in Rugby Union to-day:—

Blackheath thirteen, Bristol three; Cardiff sixteen, Guy's Hospital six; Rosslyn Park five, Harlequins twenty-three; St. Barts. Hospital eight, London Scottish five; Leicester sixteen, Old Blues fourteen; Old Leysians eleven, Richmond five; Bath five, Llanelly three; Devenport Services eight, Portsmouth services six; Gloucester eight, Newport nil; Northampton nineteen, Rugby nil; Plymouth three; Gamborne nil; Cross Keys twenty-five; Abertillery five; Swansea three; Neath five; Poill Harriers three; Bridgend three.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 21.

60,000 people were present at the Scottish Union's new ground at Murrayfields, Edinburgh, to witness the Rugby match between England and Scotland. Weather was bright, following some light falls of snow in the morning. The early scrums were fought out in a great spirit. After both sides were penalised, the Scottish three-quarters handled well until Macpherson was tackled. Again Scotland attacked, but Locke intercepted, and carried play to the Scottish line, where Scotland was penalised and Luddington kicked the fine goal. The English forwards were breaking through quickly, and spoiling the Scottish backs to some extent, but did not show a marked superiority over the Scottish forwards who tackled splendidly. After 25 minutes' play, Macpherson, giving a beautiful dummy, dashed through, and passed to Nelson who scored a try for Scotland which Drysdale converted. Just before interval Wickes picked up the ball and passed it to Voyce who returned it to Wickes. The latter scored a glorious try which Luddington converted. Score at half-time England eight points Scotland five.

Five minutes after resumption, Wakefield scored a try for England. No kick for the goal took place, for after the Scottish forwards had rushed out and stopped they went on and kicked the ball away. As the referee had blown the whistle for no-charge, the decision was inexplicable. Three minutes later, Wallace scored a try for Scotland at the corner which Gillies converted. The Scottish forwards now played splendidly, and England was sorely pressed for five minutes. Just before the finish, Waddell scored a drop goal for Scotland who thus won by 14 points to 11. Scotland thus win the Calcutta Cup and the International championship.—Reuter.

BETTING ON GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, March 20.

The following is the latest betting on Grand National: 100 to 9 against Fly Mask offered 100 to 8 and taken) 100 to 8 against Ballinode and Silvo; 100 to 6 against Old Tay Bridge (offered) 18 to 1 against Double Chance (offered 20 to 1 and 20 to 1 against Superman, Keep Cool, Thrown in, and Double Chance (taken and offered), 20 to 1 against Winnall and Alcazar (offered); 22 to 1 against Sergeant Murphy; 25 to 1 against Patsey Fifth, Ben Couchan, Peter the Piper and Max; 28 to 1 against Pencoed and Ardeen; 33 to 1 against Gracious Gift; 50 to 1 against White Surrey and James Pigg (taken and offered).—Reuter.

BETTING ON LINCOLNSHIRE.

LONDON, March 20.

The following is the latest betting on Lincolnshire: 8 to 1 against Tapin and Parth; 10 to 1 against Dorsay; 100 to 8 against Grand Joy; 12 to 1 against Magault; 22 to 1 against Spun and L. S. D; 25 to 1 against Grave Fairy; Brimstone, Beresford, All Green and Irish Eagle; 28 to 1 against Jarvie, Westmead and Great Barrier; 33 to 1 against Argea.

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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NOTICE.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S OFFICE and KHADI SHOP have shifted to No. 223, Girgaum Back Road, Congress House, Bombay. All correspondence should be made to the above Address.

22935

The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1925.

SOMERSAULT.

The Independents in the second Reform Assembly have been an incalculable factor, and they have given to the non-official Opposition a reputation for fickleness, which we fear they confound with flexible statesmanship. Mr. Jinnah's confession of error spanned a period of twelve months but they have been now learnt to perform wheeling somersaults in the space of a single week. With their aid, the Finance Bill was modified to the extent of reducing the salt tax by four annas; as other scales of reduction were discarded by them—twelve annas, for instance—they agreed to the rebate presumably after due cogitation. The Council of State next flouts the Assembly by restoring the salt-duty to Rs. 1-4-0 and the Popular House weakly submits to the dictation. We find the divagation difficult to explain except on the theory that the Government managed to throw them into an excruciating fit of "responsibility". The attitude of the Independents is as hard to guess as it is to predict the final position of a coin spun for a bet. The elements of chaste regret and votive calculation have made it a thing of hazard. To give them their due, we believe they were appalled at the contingency of provincial contributions being retained intact by Sir Basil Blackett. Their fear was possibly made worse by the prospect of unknown peril to the Constitution they love so little and serve so much. Was their inconsistency germane to the occasion? We have always taken exception to the view that the reduction of provincial contributions should necessarily rest on the non-reduction of All-India taxation. It is imperative that the Government of India should abate the emergency-taxes of the last eight years even without reference to provincial contributions. After all, in the parade of surpluses, we should not forget the burden of the tax-payer, and the Surplus of Sir Basil, depending on surreptitious taxation by high exchange and the non-reduction of war-time taxation, means no relief to the citizen. We would ask our readers to follow a rough recapitulation of piled-up burdens. In 1916, the salt-duty was enhanced, the customs were generally raised by 2½ per cent, export-duties were imposed on jute and tea, special import-duties were levied on sugar, liquor, machinery etc., and income-tax was raised. The following year witnessed increases in railway freight, the duty on petrol, the duty on exported jute, the raising of piece-goods tariff to 7½ per cent. and further addition in income-tax. In 1920, Sir Malcolm Hailey raised postal charges, drew money from excess-profits (since reduced in reverent spirit), and imposed duties on hides and skins. In the following year, there was a furious increase on luxury-tariffs and railway-fare. Sir Malcolm regarded even umbrellas a luxury in a rain-sodden land; cotton, sugar, matches, tobacco—all went up, Postage-rates were "modified" after the failure of the three pice stamp, while the taxes on income were shrewdly developed. With Sir Basil Blackett's great budget, came the wanton doubling of the salt-duty since reduced. Last year too there were additions in import-duty. Such is the record of poignant taxation by the Central Government while the provinces have been doing their part in pressing the nose of the tax-payer on the grind-stone. It is a catalogue of unscientific muddle.

The War ended seven years ago, and where do we stand in regard to these emergency-taxes? The greatest evil of the Meston settlement was that it conserved the rapacious position of the Cenral Government; but frankly we would put the abatement of the salt-tax and the restoration of the poor man's post-card as paramount. The Government should be ashamed of nagging the M. L. A.'s with the responsibility of selection when no real alternatives exist and coming as it does from a Government who have still to carry out the full tale of the Inchcape recommendations and who have quailed before the manufactured discontent of the most overpaid Services in the world, their way of titillating the instinct of "statesmanship" among the Independents seems to be nothing short of a scandalous diversion. We do not know if they made it a party-question—a profound point in the light of recent protestations—but the voting list shows that they capitulated the second day with as much aplomb as they won the first day. The Moderates of the first Assembly were slow and timid, but once they took a decision they stood by without the curving agility of the Independents

By their retreat, they have almost lent countenance to the official view that central taxes however gross or unjust should remain unimpaired until the provincial contributions are wiped out. To the tax-payer it is of little consequence as long as responsibility is ineffective from top to bottom. Sir Basil Blackett knows how to reduce two annas on petrol without even sympathising with the poor who are under the screw. To the non-possumus attitude he has taken up against the call of retrenchment the Assembly should have put up a firm fight, and they should have laid the responsibility of final action on Government. The Independents erred in deviating from the position that the responsibility of good and of evil rested on Government. With military expenditure untouched, they ply their statesmanship on the salt-tax; they know to swallow the camels of autocracy and strain at the gnats of imposed responsibility.

The Government have for political reasons played the Central Budget against provincial distress, but the Independents should not have credulously succumbed to the differentiation which is essentially artificial and mischievous; for the tax-payer is one and the same. The official case about the frost of diarchy is that financial stringency caused difficulties, whereas the truncation of functions is the root-cause of its reprobation. In convenience with their theory, Government release ill-gotten surpluses so that they can harp upon their contribution to diarchy. Money will not galvanise diarchy, though they have tutored provincialised M. L. A.'s in the notion that they should show their indomitable spirit in easing provincial finance and fertilising the task of Ministers. As it is there is no guarantee that the released finance would not be partly seized by the irresponsible section of the Executive. We do want provincial burdens to be lessened, but not by any illusion for the tax-payer the quantum of whose burden has not diminished because of the statistrickery of Sir Basil Blackett. One point seems to have weighed with the Independents who know deftly to change sides during one game. A four-anna reduction is too small for the relief of the poor because the middleman may neutralise it—to some extent. In which case they should have stood for 12 annas per maund; but what they have done is heroically to "cope with" a constitutional dilemma created by the hectoring Finance Member. The M. L. A.'s seem to think that brawling representations about individual provinces is their maximum function. They are in the Assembly in an All-India capacity and they have lent themselves too much to the official scheme whereby they are to wrangle as in toxicated votaries of provincial reductions even at the cost of All-India relief. Swarajists have adopted a consistent attitude, while the Independents stood in horror of consequences which were beyond their full correction. The gain of one lakh or one crore in provincial contributions cannot, as the constitution now stands work miracles of nation-building, and useful as it may be, it should not be regarded as the supreme good or allowed to extinginsh wider considerations. An Olympian conundrum—and the Independents rage over pettifogging chances of a parade as the deliverers of provinces. Consider the flight of the Independents by any canons of wisdom, political or economic, and it will be found they have sunk themselves in the bog of vacant vacillation which has not even the merit of possessing any visible use to any single individual amongst them.

CIVIL JUSTICE—I.

The Report of the Civil Justice Committee now published is the sequel of the Government of India resolution dated the 24th of January 1924 whereby a Committee presided over by Sir George Rankin was appointed to enquire into the operation of the substantive as well as the adjective law in India. The general object was to ascertain whether any changes could be made in it so as to provide for the more speedy, economical, and satisfactory despatch of the business transacted by our Civil Courts. That it is necessary to take some steps for making justice available speedily and without exorbitant cost to the poorest in the land cannot be disputed, nor can it be denied that there is enormous scope for improvement in the state of affairs prevaiing in the courts of this country—not only civil, but also criminal. We confess, however, to a sense of disappointment after perusing the voluminous report which has just been submitted by the Committee, as generally speaking it records what is so well-known and suggests what is so banally obvious. The report has cost the country nearly three lakhs of rupees and the enquiry (during which 373 witnesses from all parts of the country were examined) and the compilation of the report have taken just over fourteen months. It covers 646 pages and deals with a wide range of subjects all of which it is hardly possible to deal with or even to mention in the short space at our disposal; it is perhaps not likely to interest those, who are not closely connected with the administration of law and the business of law Courts. We must content ourselves with pointing out its general features and noting a few of the important recommendations made.

The Report opens with an excellent note on the causes of delay in the civil Courts and the desirability of appointing a judicature commission; it was written by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in 1922. Although the reference to the Committee included the question of the economic despatch of litigation, the report contains practically no suggestions at all on the important question of reducing the cost of litigation, and in the whole report which is an ocean of print hardly five or ten pages are devoted to this subject. The Committee had the chance of examining nearly 400 witnesses, who may safely be considered as experts in all matters connected with litigation; they had in addition to this, several memoranda submitted to them by Bar Associations and other public bodies, the scope of their reference was very wide and included *the speedy, economic ...and satisfactory* despatch of the business in Law Courts and it is, therefore, surprising that they have so little to say about this and other equally important subjects. The Report contains elaborate statistics of suits and appeals filed and disposed of with or without contest and the length of time they took for disposal, and the Committee have devoted a great deal of thought and attention to finding out the causes of delay in the disposal of suits, in the service of the court's processes and in the execution of decrees. They have suggested some very material alterations in the law relating to transfers of immoveable property, registration, limitation, evidence, partnerships and the law governing *benami* transactions all of which they believe will speed up the tardy course of Justice in this country; but the bulk of the report deals with reforms in procedure. Thus, for exampla, dealing with uncontested suits which form nearly four-fifths of the total number of suits filed in the courts, the report states that the delay is due to the dilatoriness in depositing process fees on the part of the plaintiff, the process server's failure to effect service of the summons either for want of someone to identify the defendant or owing to corruption, the Courts' reluctance to accept service as sufficient unless it is effected personally and the time taken for the appointment of a guardian-*ad litem* in cases where the defendant is a minor. The remedies suggested are that a rule should be made that on the day of the presentation of the plaint, the plaintiff must pay the necessary process fees and also furnish a copy of the plaint for service on the defendant. The Committee also suggest that a new form of summons should be brought into existence whereby the defendant will be called upon to appear merely for the purpose of stating whether he wants to contest the suit and, in the event of his desiring to do so, for receiving directions as to the date on which he must file a written statement, the date of trial and other matters. The Committee are further of opinion that the decision of uncontested suits could be greatly expedited, if it is entrusted to an officer of the Court instead of the judge and they point out that under the English system the needs of the public in England and Wales in the matter of all petty litigation are met by the establishment of 461 courts with 431 registrars and only 54 judges. The Committee also suggest the introduction of a decree by default once the court is satisfied about the service of the summons, without insisting on the claim being finally proved. The question of delays in the disposal of contested suits naturally occupies a very large portion of the report and the report emphasises the necessity of proper pleadings, of making greater use of the provisions regarding discovery, of hearing the cases from day to day, of greater strictness in the matter of granting adjournments and they have illustrated their remarks by quoting instances of cases in which extraordinary delay took place and how the same could have been avoided, but in the labyrinth of technicalities there is hardly a clue to the way out.

Notes of the Day.

Indians Overseas.

The "Indian Social Reformer" has been from time to time publishing special supplements with the object of stimulating the study of important problems. Its supplements on Prohibition and Opium have been particularly valuable. The supplement issued with the current number of the "Reformer" is devoted to the questions relating to the condition and status of Indians Overseas. The object which this supplement, which will be published with the first issue of every month, has in view is to focus Indian public opinion on the important national duty of keeping watch and ward over the interests of our fellow countrymen overseas.

Mr. Fyzee Rahamin's Pictures.

Mr. Fyzee Rahamin, formerly student of the Bombay School of Art, has had an interesting career as an artist, interesting in the sense that his work reflects the change in his experience and the change in the demands and tendencies of the times. Mr. Fyzee Rahamin has travelled in Europe and America. His pictures, exhibited at public galleries in France and America, have been duly appreciated there. His previous training here, his studies in England and his subsequent experience in Paris and America have left their marks on his work. The reference to his activities in Paris and America is a necessary preface. For, Mr. Fyzee Rahamin has, with the solitary exception of the exhibition in this city meant for collecting the exhibits for the Empire Exhibition at Wembley, given hardly any opportunity to his countrymen for an adequate appreciation of his work. His work may be roughly arranged in three different stages of development—work along the approved Western methods, his conversion to Indian sentiment and his investigations into Indian methods of treatment and technique. We need not examine his paintings during the first stage of his development. They are, it is true, not without interest. But the present is not the occasion for their scrutiny. Mr. Fyzee Rahamin's conversion to Indian sentiment was revealed in the pictures he exhibited about a decade ago, outside India. His Raga picture and work in portraiture have elicited, from the critics abroad, criticisms that may be easily recognised as eulogies. But those acquainted with the habits of western critics know that novelty not infrequently provokes their jaded nerves for strange enthusiasms. And, their estimate of things Indian, as a rule, amounts to sentimental descriptions of things not European. But things not European, or not normal, are not necessarily Indian.

The True Criterion.

The pictures by Mr. Rahamin, if judged by the reproductions in foreign periodicals, during the second stage of his development, are sufficiently attractive to have ensnared them. It is, however, his work during the third stage that should be particularly mentioned. Mr. Rahamin has maintained his preoccupation with the *Raga* themes. He has, moreover, some interesting portraits and landscape compositions. His *Ragas* are beginning to acquire an atmosphere. *Ray Shri, Bhairav,* and *Dipak* are, for instance, attempts at translations more or less literal of the ancient concepts of Indian music. Mr. Rahamin narrowly misses, as in the *Dipak*, distinction in his atmosphere. His themes reveal the undecided translator whose loyalty to the original concepts has not given him the power to incorporate in them his own message. His portraits appear to contain less vigour and character than verisimilitude. His landscapes are not without charm. Particularly attractive are the views in Kashmir from, say, the Dal Lake, Tosha Maidan, Sona Marga, Seshnaga. Mr. Rahamin has, in some of these views, with laudable enterprise, endeavoured to capture the elusive spirit of the place. It is a pity that Mr. Rahamin, who is leaving for England shortly, has not given his countrymen the chance of getting acquainted with his pictures. This was necessary. He ought to realise that outside opinion, however authoritative apparently is not really a substitute, by any means, for opinion in India. Mr. Rahamin has hitherto done practically nothing to come in touch with or enlighten public opinion in this country. If he wishes to win the sympathy and support of his countrymen he should not on his return from England find himself in possession only of European certificates and recommendations. We have learnt to think for ourselves, to prefer our judgments to that of outsiders. We are no longer in a mood to allow outsiders to decide what is good for us.

Development Or.....?

We drew attention the other day to the permission granted by the President of the Andheri Notified Area Committee to the building of buffalo stables in the vicinity of what is the finest residential area in the suburbs. No responsible official, acquainted with the A B C of sanitation and town-planning, would have granted this permission. The most reprehensible feature of the affair is that this permission was granted by the President without consultation with the members of the Notified Area Committee who were all naturally and rightly opposed to the perpetration of this outrage. The residents of Andheri have made several representations to the Government with no avail. Evidently, the "development" of Bombay and its suburbs is carried on, on the principle that once a mistake is committed it must not be rectified. The stables are almost nearing completion, but before they are occupied and become a danger to the health of the residents and a standing monument to the incompetence, if not something worse, of the local authorities, we trust the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir or his colleague who is in charge of the Department concerned, will take the trouble of proceeding to the spot and finding out for himself how the suburbs are being "developed" in defiance of the elementary principles of sanitation, public health and town-planning.

Un-Islamic.

"The All-India Sunni Conference" at its meeting held at Moradabad has, according to the Associated Press, pronounced the view that the recent stoning to death of certain Ahmadis for alleged heresy by the Afghan State is a purely religious matter, bearing no relation to politics and has passed a resolution describing "any opposition to the stoning as a direct interference with religion unbearable to the Sunni Mussalmans." The resolution is an insult to the intelligence of Sunni Mussalmans of India in whose name the Conference professes to speak but has no right to do so; for the Conference is not a representative body. The Sunni Mussalmans everywhere, we have no doubt, abhor the inhuman punishment to which resort has been had in Afghanistan and which has no sanction in the Koran. If in the past this savage punishment was inflicted by any Muslim ruler, it was done in clear denial of the teaching of the founder of Islam who came to destroy the baneful influence of superstition due to priestcraft and who preached the priesthood of man's reason. The resolution passed by a few men who assembled at Moradabad and arrogated to themselves the title of "All-India Sunni Conference" shows what little they know of religion who are wont to raise the cry of "religion in danger".

"INSULT TO CHRISTENDOM"

SCENES IN FRENCH CHAMBER

PROTEST AGAINST PREMIER'S REMARK.

PARIS, Mar. 20.

In the Chamber, this evening, scenes of almost unparalleled violence in which Deputies freely indulged in fisticuffs ended a hitherto most disorderly debate on the withdrawal of the Embassy at the Vatican, and the sitting was suspended. The trouble arose over M. Herriot's statement winding up the debate in the course of which he admitted the good work Catholicism had done in the past, and added: "Then it was pure Catholicism and not Bankers' Catholicism of to-day." On resumption of the sitting the Rightist, Marquis de Ferronays, who protested against the Premier's remark as a grave insult to the whole Christendom, was ordered to leave the Chamber. He refused to leave and there was a renewal of uproar and the sitting was again suspended. Subsequently the Marquis left the Chamber accompanied by his friends singing "The Marseillaise". —Reuter.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVT.

PARIS, March 21.

On further resumption of the sitting M. Herriot was able to conclude his speech uninterrupted. He declaimed against the Cardinals' recent denunciation of Government's laical laws which precipitated the debate. He declared that the prelates spoke of violating the law. Government would protect a religion that confined itself to its spiritual mission. M. Herriot warned the Rightists, "False Republicans," not to touch the laical laws.

Subsequently the chamber passed a vote of confidence in Government by 325 votes to 251.—Reuter.

THEIR MAJESTIES.

ARRIVE AT GENOA.

GENOA, Mar. 20.

The King and Queen have arrived here. All are well. Their Majesties embarked in a yacht.—Reuter.

King George and Queen Mary arrived at Genoa to-day. Their Majesties proceeded from the Railway Station to the Port, being cheered all along the route by an immense crowd. They boarded the royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" which shortly afterwards left for Taormina in Sicily.—B. O. W.

LEAVE FOR LEGHORN.

GENOA, March 21.

The royal yacht with Their Majesties King and Queen departed to-day for Leghorn. The King after a restful night briskly paced the quarter-deck.—Reuter.

SPECIAL CABINET MEETING.

CONSIDERS MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPORT.

LEAFIELD, March 20.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons, to-day, to consider Mr. Chamberlain's report on his discussions in Geneva and Paris.—B. O. W.

OXFORD CREW'S PART IN BOAT RACE.

LONDON, March 21.

The Oxford crew rowed the full course from Putney to Mortlake in 21 minutes and 46 seconds, but it would be incorrect to say that it was a genuine test of speed. It was probably a wise policy not to attempt the strenuous efforts in view of the recent recovery from indisposition of Thompson, No. 6 and the fact that the president Mower-White, No. 5 was absent owing to chill. The crew did not row well together.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Leafield March 20.—Field-Marshall Earl of Ypres who underwent severe operation yesterday had a comfortable night. According to the official bulletin issued this afternoon his general condition is good considering severity of operation.—B. O. W.

Leafield March 20.—In the section of the Civil Service estimates, issued to-day, expenditure on the British Government Exhibition at the British Empire Exhibition this year is estimated at between £60,000 and £70,000.—Reuter.

Sir T. J Bennett has left £52,875.—Reuter.

Adelaide March 20.—S. S. Maloja sustained no damage. M. C. C. players are aboard the Maloja.—Reuter.

Major Goodsell has won the world's sculling championship defeating W. Medewitt by fourteen lengths.—Reuter.

The death is announced of Dr. E.A.G. Longhurst who was in his nineties. He was a co-worker of Miss Florence Nightingale in the Crimea and served with distinction at the time of the Indian mutiny, when he was mentioned in the Despatches.—Reuter.

The Amsterdam Rubber Company announces conclusion of large sales contract with the General Rubber Company involving twenty-three million pounds weight from the crops from 1925 to 1929 or an annual average of five and a half million pounds all in latex at a monthly London average price with minimum of one shilling two pence.—Reuter's Special.

NEXT VICEROY

WILL BIRKENHEAD SUCCEED READING?

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT'S SURMISE.

LONDON, March 21.

The "Manchester Guardian's" political correspondent says it is confidently expected that Lord Birkenhead will succeed Lord Reading to the Viceroyalty of India in the autumn. He surmises that Sir Robert Horne may succeed to the Secretaryship of State for India.—Reuter

NEXT COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

SIR. W. BIRDWOOD APPOINTED.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

General Sir William Birdwood succeeds Lord Rawlinson as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India.—Reuter.

General Sir William Riddell Birdwood was born in 1865. He is Officiating Commander-in-Chief in India since August 1924. He was Commander of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in the war. He has had wide experience in South Africa and India, and was Military Secretary to Lord Kitchener in both countries. He came to the Dardanelles operations in the war. He was appointed G. C. M. G. in June, 1915, and received a warm welcome on Anzac Day, 1916, in London. He was made K.C.B. in June, 1917 and received a baronetcy and a grant of £10,000, in August, 1919. He was appointed to the Northern Command in India in 1920. He received G.C.B. in 1923.

PROMOTED TO RANK OF F. M.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

It is officially announced that Sir William Birdwood has been promoted to the rank of Field Marshall.—Reuter.

"A BRILLIANT CAREER."

LEAFIELD, March 20.

It is officially announced that the King has approved the promotion to the rank of Field-Marshal of General Sir William Birdwood of the Indian Army Colonel of the 12th Lancers. Simultaneously the Indian office announces that the King has approved the appointment of Sir William Birdwood to be the Commander-in-Chief in India in succession to General Rawlinson, whose tenure of appointment expires in November next. Sir William Birdwood has had a brilliant career. He served with distinction in fighting on the North West Frontier of India in 1897-8 and through the War War in which he was severely wounded. In the Great War he commanded the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps at Gallipolli and, subsequently the Australian and New Zealand Forces in France.—B. O. W.

SATISFACTION AT SELECTION

LONDON, March 21.

Field-Marshal Birdwood's appointment as Commander-in-Chief fulfils the expectation, and satisfaction is expressed at the selection. Lt.-Col. Ropington in the "Daily Telegraph" says that nobody has a greater claim to this high post, and expresses the opinion that the contentment of the Indian army is sure to be safe in his hands, and that is one of most important questions.—Reuter.

ENGLAND-INDIA AIR SERVICE.

AIRMAN COBHAM ON ITS POSSIBILITIES

LONDON, Mar 20.

Airman Cobham, broadcasting from London his experiences during his flight to India, said that the new airway from Cairo to India should be much simpler to operate than a airline in Europe. An experimental airship flight to India via Cairo would occupy four days, and the passenger service would start in 1927. Possibly, this year the air service might start running from Egypt to Palestine and over the desert to Bagdad. Later, it might be extended to Basra and via the Persian Gulf to India.—Reuter.

INSINUATION AGAINST SWARAJ PARTY.

MADRAS EX-MINISTER'S ATTACK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 20.

Nobody will deny Sir K. V. Reddy, the ex-Minister of Madras, the pleasure of defining the word 'patriotism' to suit his own purposes, but it was hardly proper on his part to avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the adjournment motion of Sir James Simpson yesterday to suspect the motives that induced the Swarajists in the Assembly to vote for the reduction of the Excise Establishment with a view to the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty and to insinuate, as was very rightly pointed out by Mr. S. Satyamurthy, that their voting for the resolution was due to the large amounts subscribed by the Bombay Millowners to the Swarajya Party Funds. Considerable feeling has been aroused in the Swarajists' circles by this unwarranted statement, and it is hoped that the leaders of the Swarajya Party in Delhi while speaking on the Finance Bill will make it perfectly clear that it is an unwarranted slander of their party.

ASSEMBLY'S PENITENCE.

OTHER DAY'S CRIME EXPIATED.

SALT TAX RESTORED TO 1-4.

TRIBUTE TO LORD CURZON

On Saturday Sir Basil Blackett moved the Assembly to agree with the Council of State in maintaining the salt tax at Rs. 1-4. Pandit Motilal Nehru (Swarajist), Mr. Shunmukum Chetty (Independent) and Mr. Joshi (Labour representative) opposed the motion. After an hour and a quarter's debate the Assembly divided and carried the motion to restore the salt tax to Rs. 1-4 by 70 votes to 50.

Sir Basil Blackett during the debate definitely warned the House that the only result of the vote for Re. 1 would be reduction in the money set-aside for remission of provincial contributions.

DELHI, March 21.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning to consider the Finance Bill as amended by the Council of State. Mr. A. G. Clow of the Industries Department and Mr. Milne of the Legislative Department were sworn in.

TRIBUTE TO LORD CURZON.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, leader of the House, spoke most feelingly on Marquess Curzon's death. He said "Sir, I have a melancholy duty to perform to-day. It has been generally known for some days past that the Marquess Curzon was seriously ill, but the news of his death yesterday came, I think, as a shock to the public. It was received by the Government of India with profound sorrow and regret and it seems but fitting that this should be expressed in this House which is the descendant of the Legislature which often listened to his eloquent voice with rapt attention. The sad news will rapidly penetrate to the remote places of the whole East, through, to use his own pregnant phrase, the whispering galleries of Asia. But it must necessarily awaken many memories in this country, for Lord Curzon was the Viceroy and Governor-General for a period longer than any other occupant of that exalted post. It is now nearly 20 years since he quitted the office and those who served with him and knew him personally are becoming increasingly few, but the shadow of his great name remains. India and Delhi in particular bear triumphant witness to his devoted and passionate interest in the past and the things of the past. He lived to see the enlightened policy which he introduced in regard to the memorials of India's great and varied history brought to a triumphant issue and India owes a great debt to him in this respect. If that were all, that in itself would be an abiding claim to fame but there was much more. The career which ended yesterday included besides the years of his Viceroyalty many years of devoted service in the highest office under the Crown. This is not the time nor the place nor am I the person to attempt to review, or to pass judgment on the events of a career such as this. That will be the work for historians of the time in which he lived for his life was so intertwined with great events that its story is almost the history of the period. The feeling which is uppermost in my mind and which I desire to express however feebly in this House is the sense of loss, the feeling that a great character has left the world's stage on which he strode so impressive a figure and that the world is poorer by his loss. His remarkable mental capacity, his dominating personality, his great powers of oratory, and his devotion to the services of the Crown made him by common consent one of the most remarkable personages of his day. The Empire which he served so long may well feel to-day:

"Now is the stately column broke
The beacon light is spent in smoke,
The trumpet's sound is still
The warder silent on the hill.'

Mr. President: I shall make it my business to convey to His Majesty's Government and to the relatives of the late Marquess Curzon the words in which you, sir, have chosen to salute the passing of a great servant of the Crown.

MOTION FOR RESTORING SALT TAX.

Sir Basil Blackett moved the consideration of the amendment made by the Council of State to the Finance Bill restoring the salt duty to one rupee and four annas per maund. He said that he thought there was a feeling in some quarters that the Assembly had not grasped the full significance when on a previous day it voted for the reduction of the salt tax. Government felt that it was desirable that another opportunity should be given to the Assembly to consider the matter in relation to the finances of the year as a whole. The question before the Assembly was a very simple one. The reduction of the duty to one rupee would mean a loss in revenue of nine lakhs and a recurrent loss of one crore and twenty-five lakhs. The effect of reducing the salt duty would be to reduce the recurring surplus to 206 lakhs and non-recurring surplus to 92 lakhs. The Leader of the Swaraj Party had stated that he regarded it as undesirable that there should be any reduction in the amount set aside for provincial contributions, but the reduction in the salt duty must unfortunately be to reduce that relief to the provinces. It was clear, therefore, that this House must exercise its responsibility in choosing between the reduction of the salt duty and the remission of provincial contributions. This was not a threat as had been interpreted in some quarters. It was the inevitable conclusion based on figures. It was in the interests of India and of the poor taxayer that the salt tax must be restored because that would enable him to obtain more education, better sanitary conditions and such other measures as the provinces would be in a position to afford as the esult of relief in the contributions.

Mr Rangachariar asked Sir Basil Blackett what would be the actual amount of reduction that would be made in the relief to each province if the salt tax was decided to be fixed at one rupee.

Sir Basil Blackett said that the Government had not thought it necessary to decide at that hypothetical question until the decision of the Assembly on the salt duty was known.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S OPPOSITION.

Pandit Motilal opposed Sir Basil Blackett's motion. The action of the Council of State was, he said, fully anticipated when the Assembly reduced the salt duty. The Swarajists felt they would not be true to their salt if they did not insist on both reduction of the salt duty and relief in provincial contributions. They had satisfied themselves that Government could do both when it could so easily find more than a crore to carry out the recommendations of the Lee Commission. If only Government was in earnest it could easily find the money by reducing the military expenditure by one crore. The choice to be made was not on the side of non-officials, but on the side of Government.

OPPOSITION BY INDEPENDENT.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty (Independent) who voted for the reduction of the salt tax to one rupee said he did so not with any motive of embarrassing Government or of playing to the gallery. He admitted that every individual, however poor he might be, must contribute towards the maintenance of the State, but any tax on an indispensable commodity of life would esult in less consumption of that commodity. He admitted that no responsible member of the House should tamper with the Finance Bill in such a way as to affect materially the demands that were voted, but this Legislature had not had sufficient opportunities to scrutinise the figures placed before them by the Finance Member

Mr. Shanmukam Chetty refused to take upon himself the responsibility which was not given to him under the constitution. If the Government members responsible to the Secretary of State and the British Parliament had correctly interpreted the dictates of their constituents then he (Mr. Chetty) was entitled to act according to the dictates of his constituency. Public opinion wanted the reduction of the salt tax and his electorate also wanted the Government to reduce the provincial contributions. "The constitutionalists and Indian politicians in the last Assembly took upon themselves a responsibility not given to them under the constitution of increasing the salt tax and the result was that in the elections they suffered, reminding them of the maxim 'had I but served my country with half the zeal with which I served the Government I would not have been reduced to this position.' I do not know how many more will be compelled to go out if they take upon themselves the responsibility which Sir Basil Blackett is throwing upon us. (Applause). The Finance Member in saying that the House must recognise its responsibility of taking the choice between provincial contributions and reduction of the salt duty is dealing with us unfairly. He is throwing upon us a responsibility which I for one am not prepared to undertake." (Applause).

LABOUR REPRESENTATIVE'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Joshi opposed the motion of Sir Basil Blackett. Salt tax, he said, was admitted by the Government some time ago as an odious tax which should be removed, but to-day Sir Basil Blackett said that it was in the interests of the poor. This change of mind was not only on the side of the Government, but also on the side of some non-officials because he heard some members saying that the incidence of the salt tax was so small that a difference of four annas did not matter, but the salt tax was a poll tax and if really the middleman profited by any reduction in the tax and not the consumer then it was the duty of the Government to control the middleman. He did not agree that all the remission of contributions would be diverted by the provincial governments towards nation-building departments. If Sir Basil Blackett could give an assurance to that effect then he would vote for the salt tax

(Continued on page 9)

LORD CURZON

TO BE BURIED IN KEDLESTON

PRESS TRIBUTE.

LONDON, Mar. 20..

Lord Curzon will be buried in Kedleston on March 26th. The Funeral service will be held at Westminster Abbey, on March 25th.—Reuter.

ENGLISH PRESS TRIBUTE.

LONDON, Mar. 20..

Evening papers contain long memoirs of Lord Curzon and pay their tribute to the great statesman.

Sympathy of all Parties was expressed in the House of Commons where Ministers wore mourning dress. Messages of sympathy are pouring in London.

The French and Belgian Governments and Sgr. Mussolini have sent condolences..—Reuter.

LONDON, March 21.

Lord Curzon's insistence on seeing newspapers daily upto the day of his death necessitated his surgeons' restraining language of their bulletins and on March 19th several papers ran off special copy containing a modified bulletin in order to spare him the shock of reading that hope had vanished.

The widespread esteem in which he was held is testified to by full-page obituary notices of newspapers, the Liberal and Conservative organs vying with appreciation and paying tribute to his indefatigable energy and single-minded public service which enabled him triumphantly to overcome handicaps of sometimes irritating personality and perpetual illhealth. They recall his successful Viceroyalty which terminated with the quarrell with Lord Kitchener in which the Liberal papers assert, Lord Curzon was right and the soldier wrong. They mention his crowning disappointment when he was not appointed Priemier in 1923 owing to his inability to sit in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

London, March 21.—The following bulletin is issued regarding the health of the Earl of Ypres:—Although his strength is maintained after severe operation which he underwent on Thursday, his condition still gives cause for anxiety.—Reuter.

GERMAN PRESS REGRET.

BERLIN, Mar. 20.

Newspapers regret the loss of a brilliant statesman, who, they declare, after the War frequently did his best to protect Germany against France's aggressive policy. They recall his protest against the Ruhr occupation and his advocacy for the inclusion of Germany in the Security Pact.—Reuter.

SYMPATHY OF ALLIED GOVTS.

LONDON, March 21.

Allied Governments have sent messages of condolence to Lady Curzon.—Reuter.

WORLDWIDE TRIBUTE.

LONDON, March 21.

The death of Lord Curzon has evoked comments all over the world, all paying tributes to his ability, capacity for work and honesty of purpose, even while disagreeing with his politics. That he was a great statesman, but misguided in his attitude towards France sums up the view of French papers whereas the German Press deplores the death of a "brilliant statesman who after the war did his best to protect Germany against France's aggressive policy."—Reuter.

GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCILS' TRIBUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 21.

The following telegram has been addressed by the Governor-General-in-Council to the Secretary of State:—

"The Governor General-in-Council has learnt with the deapest and utmost unfeigned regret of the lementable and untimely death of his distinguished predecessor the Marques Curzon. His brilliant abilities and unremitting devotion to public duty which were so early displayed in the Government of India, have since been consistently exercised in a long and arduous series of high offices under the Crown. It is a source of legitimate pride to the people and to the Government of India that the experience and comprehension of great affairs which Lord Curzon acquired or enlarged in India should have contributed much to the position he held to the day of his death in the first rank among the most eminent of statesmen of the Empire. We beg that you will convey to the family of the Late Marquess an expression of our profound and sincere sympathy in their bereavement, which will be universally deplored as in irreparable public loss".

GERMANY AND LEAGUE

UNCONDITIONAL ADMISSION BEING SOUGHT.

PARIS, March 22.

According to "trustworthy information from Berlin," the Havas Agency learns that Germany is prepared to seek admission to the League of Nations without making any reservations or conditions.—Reuter.

"DO YOUR DUTY"

THROW OUT THE MINISTERS' SALARIES BILL.

MR. DAS'S APPEAL TO COUNCILLORS.

CALCUTTA, March 22

In an appeal in to-day's issue of "Forward" addressed to his brothers Councillors Mr. C. R. Das says:

"Do you hear the country's call? Then throw out the Ministers' and their Secretaries' salaries. Let no personal considerations stand between you and your duty. Stifle not your conscience, the only thing left to you which you can call your own. Do you hear the smothered groans of your high-souled patriots behind the prison bars at Mandalay, Berhampore, Bankura and Hooghly Then refuse to co-operate with the system which is standing as an obstacle to your getting your elementary rights. Think of the freedom which the bureaucracy has switched away from hundreds of your countrymen and which at any moment may be snatched away from you. How precious that freedom is! What sacrifices must one make to regain it! Must you be found wanting? No. I can't believe it. The country won't have it. Do you see the pale emaciated disease and hunger stricken faces of millions of your countrymen? Do you see poverty, malaria and illiteracy defiantly stalking the land from one end to the other? Then withhold your votes from those who have got neither will nor power to relieve you, but can only tantalise you with false hopes and promises. Vote for the destruction of dyarchy, for out of its ashes will rise phoenix of new national life which will ensure freedom. Succour the needy and diseased and transfer power and responsibility from the alien bureaucracy to your own countrymen. Be patient. Don't run after chimeras. Don't barter away your country's future for immediate profit."—A. P.

HOME MEMBER'S SPEECH SENT TO "HOME" PAPERS.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 21.

Sir Hugh Stephenson replying to Dr. B.C. Roy at the Bengal Legislative Council said that copies of his speech on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill had been sent to "The Times", "The Daily Telegraph", "The Morning Post" and "The Manchester Guardian". So far as he was aware, no speeches were sent in 1923 and 1924. The postage charges amounting to about a ruppee in connection with posting of the copies of his speech on the Bill were incurred as part of the expenses of the office of the Chief Secretary who had posted them with his consent.—A.P.

MUDDIMAN REPORT.

MADRAS DEMANDS R. T. CONFERENCE

MADRAS, March 21.

At a public meeting this evening under the auspices of the Swarajya Party of Madras and the Mahajana Sabha a resolution was passed characterising the Majority Report of the Muddiman Report as retrograde and calculated to tighten the grip of bureaucracy over the country and stating that the Minority Report though good so far as they go could not meet the situation and that the only solution which the nation could accept would be the summoning of a Round Table Conference as demanded by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Legislative Assembly last year.—A. P.

STONING TO DEATH.

A PURELY RELIGIOUS MATTER.

A. I. SUNNI CONFERENCE'S RESOLUTION.

MORADABAD, Mar. 21.

The recent stoning to death of few Ahmedias for alleged heresy by the Afgan State is declared by the All-India Sunni Conference as a purely religious matter, bearing no relation to politics. A resolution passed by meeting of the Conference calls any opposition to the stoning as a direct interference with religion unbearable to the Sunni Muslims. The resolution, therefore calls upon the Government of India and the League of Nations not to take up the question.—A.P.

MAHATMA RETURNS TO MADRAS.

MADRAS, March 22.

After an extensive tour lasting about a fortnight in Travancore, Cochin and Malabar, Mahatma Gandhi returned to Madras this morning by the Mettupalayam Mail accompanied by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Dr Varadarajulu Naidu. There was a large crowd to see Mahatma Gandhi on the station platform and outside. He is staying at Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar's residence at Mylapore.

RT. HON. V. S. SASTRI.

Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri arrived here this morning from Bangalore, where, owing to ill-health he was taking complete rest since his return from England. Mr. Sastri is leaving Madras for Madura on Friday the 27th instant for laying the foundation stone of the Y. M. C. A.—A.P.

EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN CAPITAL.

DESTRUCTION OF INDIAN MARINE.

MR. HAJI'S STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 21.

Statements are being submitted to the External Capital Committee by various persons and Associations. Mr. S. N. Haji in the course of his statement says, among many forms of external capital, entry and employment of which is objectionable, specific mention may be made of foreign capital engaged in Coastal Traffic of India and it is on this point that it is proposed to make out in this statement a case for the gradual restriction and replacement of such capital. The coastal trade of the country is recognised in almost all the maritime countries of the world as a sphere, the working of which should be handled by the Nationals of the country. Even the English Parliament has realised the need for allowing the British Possessions to work out a reservation policy, if they choose to do so. In 1920 Australia passed legislation intended to reserve the coastal traffic in order to develop the Australian Mercantile Marine.

Proceeding Mr. Haji says, in view of the almost universal legislation on this subject, it will be easily understood that the employment and control of foreign capital in the Indian coastal shipping is open to many and serious objections.

(1) That the foreign vested interests have prevented the growth of Indian shipping inspite of the fundamental natural advantages which the Indian enjoys in this regard.

(2) That the foreign shipping interest has deliberately prevented the success of Indian concerns in the past. During the last 25 years shipping companies large and small have been floated and attempted to be run at different Indian ports, their authorised capital approached 10 crores of rupees. Unfortunately, however, most of them have been driven into liquidation by the unfair methods of competition employed by the foreign interests.

(3) That under the present circumstances avenues of employment in the ship navigation and marine engineering are almost wholly closed to them. In other countries it is usual for the whole of the crew, namely officers, engineers and seamen on board the ships to be recruited from the Nationals of the country.

(4) That the non-Indian shipping companies discriminate against Indians in rates and facilities.

(5) That the Indian ship-owners are discriminated against in matters relating to Marine Insurance.

(6) That Indian industries and commerce do not get facilities to which they are entitled to, and which they would get if shipping was controlled by Indians. For example cement industry of Kathiawar.

(7) That the ports of India have not been developed in a manner likely to foster the real interest and though the requirements of major ports are fairly adequately met, those of minor ports, like Chittagong, are starved of tonnage and their natural traffic are diverted to major ports.

(8) That a powerful foreign monopoly has got the practical control of the whole of coastal shipping and is in a position to enforce its will even upon the Government of India, for example in 1924 the British India S. N. Company insisted upon getting and in the end did get from the Government of India the coastal mail contract for 10 years at 50 per cent. higher rates.

(9) That the foreign shipping companies do not contribute their proper quota to the Income-Tax Revenue of the country.

(10) That the interests of the Indian deck-passengers have been consistently disregarded by the existing foreign shipping companies which make large profits from the passenger trade, a profit of more than 25 per cent. on capital invested in them.

(11) That a large proportion of the annual earnings of the Indian Coastal shipping estimated to amount to Rs. 120,000,000 (12 crores) is drained away from the country as is reflected in the profits made by the B. I. S. N. Company, which in 1900 paid a bonus of 100 per cent., i.e., £1,000,000, and has since 1900 paid an average annual dividend of 9 per cent. on the ordinary shares and 5 per cent. on preference shares. These dividends amount to £3,000,000. Besides there are (1) reserve and insurance funds amounting to £1,400,000 and (2) 137 steamers with a probable cost of £10,000,000.

It is proposed that the coastal trade of India should be reserved in 5 years, as per the coastal traffic reservation Bill to be submitted to the Indian Legislature.

Mr. Haji concludes that no difficulty would be experienced in raising the capital necessary to realise the end in view. Calculations show that the present cost of non-Indian tonnage now engaged in the coastal trade of India can in no case exceed Rs. 10,00,00,000, an amount that could be easily raised in the country, if only public confidence in shipping enterprise could be restored by reserving the coastal traffic of India to vessels owned and controlled by Indians.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, March 22.

A few light thunder showers have occurred in Tennasserim and South Madras. Elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Forecast: Increase in Tennasserim.—A. P.

SWARAJISTS AND INDEPENDENTS.

DEBATE ON "SALT DUTY."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 21.

The proceedings of the Assembly during this week was dominated by the fortunes of the Finance Bill and though the Government may be said to have secured a technical victory owing to the Independents having decided not to reject the Finance Bill as they did last year, but to vote for its being considered and passed with desirable amendments, the effect of the vote of the Assembly on the clauses of the Bill was from the point of view of the Government and the Finance Member as damaging and perhaps more so than the last year. Leaving aside the heated debates that took place in consequence of the defection of the Independents and the unfortunate personal recriminations that ensued as entirely transitory, the vote of the House for the reduction of the Salt Duty was as clear a censure on the Government and its general financial policy as the vote on the omission of the Executive Council was. Indeed but for the exhibition of a want of proper understanding between the two sections of the Nationalist Party the policy that has been carried out and that, as it is expected, will be carried in respect of the remaining business of the House will have substantially conformed to what was done last year by the two Parties in unism. The Government last year wanted to throw the responsibility of choosing between the reduction of the Salt Duty to Re. 1/4 and the reduction of the provincial contributions. The Assembly both on constitutional and financial grounds refused to take the responsibility and the Nationalist Party maintained in effect that the finances of the Government fully permitted both, of the reduction of the duty and the remission of the contributions. But the Government had to take the responsibility of the consequence of having had to certify the whole of the Finance Bill and they naturally preferred the remission of the Salt Tax and hoped perhaps by the refusal to remit contributions to sow the seeds of strife and division on the ranks of the Nationalist Party. The Swarajists and Independents, however, bravely stood their ground and the revised estimates of 1924-25 have fully borne the accuracy of their judgment. In spite of the reduction of the Salt Duty to Re. 1-4 last year, the Finance Member has estimated a surplus of more than two and a half crores to accrue for 1924-25, notwithstanding that he has taken over from the revenue an extra expenditure of over from three crores for the purpose not chargeable to revenue. If the Finance Member had not persisted in his desire to teach lessons to the Assembly and the provinces, he could have anticipated the surplus in 1924-25 and given the relief to the provinces to which they had a right. Now of course the Finance Member uses the realised surplus automatically for the purpose of the reduction and the avoidance of debt and on the assumption of the established improvements in the financial position has further increased the provision for debt redumption beyond all reasonable grounds, has put down the proposals for a first instalment of relief to provinces and for a large margin of balance for himself not only on the estimates, but also from the further anticipated savings from expenditure under the Army. The Assembly very properly sought to vary this distribution by asking for a reduction of debt provision, a reduction in the Salt Duty and a reduction in Provincial Contributions. The Finance Member, however, would not allow his 'sacred' budget to be touched by the inexpert hands in the Assembly and the Assembly no doubt did not in terms carry the necessary reductions in expenditure under debt redemption in consequence of the party complications; but in substance it had declared its views perfectly clear to the Government and the Finance Member, if they had any sincere intention to consider the matter. Therefore the attempt to take advantage of the technical positions is wholly disingenous and cannot avail against the clear mandate given on the vote on Salt Duty reduction by a clear majority of the Independents and Swarajists in the Assembly. So the threat once again is hurled in the Assembly that the provinces will be starved once again and the Government's party machine was set in operation to send up clamourous messages from the provinces to members in the Assembly. The Assembly have not stood firm, but the margin of victory on Tuesday having been narrow the position is not free from difficulty, but on the whole hopeful for the cause of the country.

BENGAL ORDINANCE ACT.

Another important matter upon which fortunately there is much more prospect of strong, firm and enacted action on the part of the Independents and Swarajists is in respect of the Bill to supplement the Bengal Ordinance Act. It is understood that the bulk of opinion in both the parties favours the rejection of the Bill, notwithstanding it contains a provision for the illusory right of appeal to the High Court against the convictions of secret special tribunals. The responsibility for this wholly repressive measure being entirely the executive Government's they must also take the responsibility of whatever supplementary provisions they may want and not seek to saddle the Assembly with any responsibility for adding to our improving such an absolutely repressive measure. However, this important question will be discussed by both the sections to-morrow and it is to be hoped that a spirited and united decision will be taken notwithstanding the recent differences.

DESERTERS OF POOR.

WILL VOTERS NOTE?

DELHI, March 21.

The Legislative Assembly made an abject surrender to-day to the threats of Sir Basil Blackett and agreed to the restoration of Salt Duty at Re. 1/4 per maund. Cries of 'shame' rent the air from the Swarajist benches when the President announced that 70 voted in favour of restoration and only 50 voted against it. The result was surprising. Thus Sir Basil Blackett has triumphed in what Mr. M. K. Acharya rightly called "manoeuvres." The manoeuvres were that the Government Whips were busy for the last two days in getting hold of "doubting Thomases" and weak-kneed members belonging mainly to the Mahomedan community, besides a few members who for some reason or other arrived suddenly in Delhi to-day to vote with Government. It was the feeling of certainty in the success of his plans that evidently encouraged Sir Basil Blackett while asking for the consideration of the amendment made by the Council of State to say that he had a shrewd suspicion that there was a feeling that a certain section of the House in reducing Salt Duty to Re. 1 on 17th March had not fully realised its significance. When the Government Whips are active and when some of the Independents are over-weighted by their sense of "responsibility"- and when a serious threat is held out by the Finance Member that unless the Salt Tax is restored there would be no remission in provincial contributions, it is no wonder that the faint-hearted people began to vacillate and were even prepared to face public odium.

Some of the shining lights of the Independent Party including Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Rangachariar, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. B. C. Pal, and Mr. Ramachandra Rao, besides a large number of members of their tribe considered it their duty to vote with Government. These members had at least the virtue of consistency with them, but from the country's point of view they were entirely in the wrong and had committed a crime against the poor although remission of provincial contributions was the factor which weighed in their decision. But what to say of those who having clearly voted for one rupee on the previous occasion to-day voted for increase to one rupee and four annas? These are Mr. Sadasiva Bhat, Dr. Jeelani, Mr. K. V. Reddi, Mr. Makhan, Sardar V. N. Mutalik, Moulvi Abdul Kasim, Kumar Gangnand Sinha, Mr. Ghulam Abbas, and Mr. Ahmed Ali and Rajan Bhaksh Shah. I have no dobt that the constituencies of these deserters of the poor, will record their names and teach them a lesson at the next election for the disgraceful manner of their voting and without any justification for surrendering to the blandishments of the Finance Member and Government Whips. It is however, gratifying to note that there were among the nominated members such conscientious, honest and independent persons like Dr. Datta and Mr. Joshi who tore themselves away from Government clutches and voted against the restoration. All honour to them for their gallant attitude and their service to the poor. From an analysis of the division list that has been separately wired, every elector will do well to scrutinise the names with a view to see if his representative has voted rightly or wrongly. There is no other punishment for those who have erred than defeat at the next election.

On Monday the Bill to supplement the Bengal Ordinance will be taken into consideration. There is no doubt that some of the Independents will join the Swarajists in throwing it out.

SUPPLEMENTARY BILL TO BENGAL'S BLACK ACT.

OBJECTS AND REASON.

DELHI, March 20.

A bill to supplement the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act has been issued to the members of the Assembly. Its object is explained thus in the course of a statement attached to the bill: "Under the provisions of Section 72—E of the Government of India Act an Act has been made under the title of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925, which has for its objects the continuance by a local enactment of the provisions of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance 1924. This Act was reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure and the assent of His Majesty-in-Council thereto has been signified. Certain of the provisions of the Bengal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1924, being beyond the competence of the local legislature have not been included in the act above-mentioned and the object of the present bill is to supplement the local act in this respect. The principal provision of the bill is contained in Clause 3 which provides for an appeal to the High Court by any person convicted on a trial held by the Commissioners under the local act and submission to the High Court for confirmation of any sentence of death passed by the commissioners. Clause 4 empowers the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council to make an order committing to custody in a jail outside Bengal any person against whom an order under Section 11 (1) (F) of the Local Act may be made. Clause 6 on the analogy of Section 491 (3) of the Crimmal Procedure Code bars the jurisdiction under the powers conferred by that section.—A. P.

DISPUTE OVER A MOSQUE.

SHIA-SUNNI TROUBLE IN BARODA.

BARODA, March 21.

The long-standing dispute between the Shia and Sunni communities of Baroda over the right of use of the Jumma Musjid very nearly culminated in a disturbance a few days ago, but serious consequences were averted by the intervention of leading Muslims of the town. Feelings between the two communities still continue to be strained. The Shias have complained to the police against a number of Sunnies for alleged disorderly conduct, and the latter have also lodged complaints against some Shias for encroaching on their right of possession of the mosque. The Dewan Saheb of Baroda after meeting deputations of both the communities, has issued orders asking the District Subha to assume management of the mosque and to manage its affairs with the assistance of a representative committee of Muslims.—A.P.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

INDIAN PRIVATE SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR.

MADRAS, March 21.

At the Madras Lebislative Council this afternoon the leader of the opposition drew the attention of the House to the statement made by Mr. Macwatters in the Council of State when moving his amendment to restore the salt tax. Mr. Macwatters said: "This morning's telegram reported that the Madras Council had unanimously carried the motion." The motion referred to was carried after it was amended. It was distinctly, understood that the House was not to be taken as a committee either in favour of the Cotton Excise Duty or the retention of Salt Duty at the present level. He wanted to know how this wrong impression was conveyed to Mr. Macwatters and by whom.

The Finance Member pointed out that a Government's telegram containing the gist of the motion was despatched yesterday afternoon and could not have reached Mr. Macwatters before the statement was made.

The House then proceeded to discuss the grant relating to the Governor's staff and household. The question of appointing an Indian as Private Secretary to the Governor was raised under a token motion. It was pointed out that such an appointment was desirable with a view to keep His Excellency in touch with the Indian view.

The motion was rejected.

Another motion moved by Mr. Satyamurthi urged the abolition of the Governor's Bodyguard on the ground of economy.

The proposal was rejected. Further discussion on demand will be resumed on Monday.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEMES.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer made a statement in the Madras Council to-day regarding the Government policy and programme in the matter of Hydro electric development in this presidency. After referring to the schemes embarked on by the Bombay and the Punjab Governments he said Madras had great possibilities and was well suited for these enterprises. Referring to Pykara Scheme on the Nelgiris he pointed out it would cover areas in favour of districts and was capable of linking up number of hydro-electric centres in this presidency. This scheme would cost three crores of rupees and fifty lakhs would be required for initial expenses. He was convinced that in the development of this enterprise lay the industrial future of the country. With regard to the ways and means of making a start he suggested the formation of a registered Company under Trade Facilities Act of England.

With reference to the question whether sufficient capital could not be raised locally he said nothing could be better; but that was not likely. In conclusion he said that a comprehensive statement on the subject would be prepared and placed before them before July and the Government would not take any decisive steps until then.—A. P.

DR. MUTHU'S SANATORIUM.

MADRAS, March 20.

At to-day's sitting of the Madras Legislative Council demands under Registration and Minor Irrigation were discussed and the grants were sanctioned. But under the latter head the House carried a nominal cut of one rupee to press the inadequacy of provision for minor irrigation.

At question time in reply to a member in regard to the proposal of Dr. Muthu, Tuberculosis expert, for opening a sanatorium in the suburbs of Madras ,it was stated by Government that Dr. Muthu proposed to open a sanatorium at Thambaran, near Pallavaram at his own expense and he had applied for a grant of 240 acres of land for the purpose. His application has been sent to the Surgeon-General for remarks.—A. P.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

LAHORE, March 20.

When the Punjab Legislative Council met to-day, discussion on the Government demand for a grant relating to General Administration ("Reserved") was continued. Sardar Tara Singh moved an amendment that the total grant be reduced by Re. 1 and raised a lively debate on the question of the separation of judicial and executive functions. The majority of the non-official members spoke, and heartily supported the motion and reminded Government in this connection about the resolution which was passed by this Council in 1921 which recommended the appointment of a Committee to go into the whole affair and submit a report.

Sir John Maynard replied on behalf of the Government.

The amendment being put to vote was carried without any opposition from Government.

The total demand under general administration ("Reserved") was then voted with only a nominal cut.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

Government sustained a defeat in its next demand for the grant of Rs.4,000 in respect of debt services.

Mr. Maqbool-Mahmood moved an amendment that the total grant be reduced by Rs. 100 and in doing so he said that when the Government had a surplus they should not spend it in productive debts but should spend the whole of the surplus on beneficent departments.

The amendment was supported by a large number of non-official members and when put to vote was carried despite Government opposition and assurance that they would put supplementary demand before the Council in a few days for spending twelve lakhs out of surplus revenue.

The Council was adjourned till Monday, the 23rd March.—A.P.

U. P. COUNCIL.

LUCKNOW, March 20.

The demand for the grant of Rs. 22,84,587 under the head "Medical" was voted by the U. P. Legislative Council to-day. In moving for the grant of the demand Hon. Rai Rajeshwar Bali, Minister in charge of the Medical Department, briefly surveyed the activities of the Department during the year 1924-25. He said in the Budget under discussion greater provision had been made for extension of maternity and child welfare work than in any proceeding Budget. In the interest of rural sanitation Government intended to subsidize qualified medical practitioners to help them to settle down in rural areas. Budget provision on this account was half a lakh and Government hoped they would get 100 medical men to avail themselves on this subsidy. Further Government had introduced a sort of grant-in-aid system for new dispensaries that might be opened in villages. The provision of half a lakh had been made for four such dispensaries and if there was a more real demand for a grant on this account and if funds were available Government was agreeable to spend more money on this head.

There was altogether 65 motions for the reduction of demand under head "Medical," of which only one, effecting a nominal cut by Re. 1 was adopted by the Council, the rest of the motions being withdrawn.

There was considerable heat in connection with the reduction motion of Thakur Manjit Singh Rathore, (Swarajist) who urged that demand be reduced by Rs. 100 in respect of item regarding grants to hospitals and dispensaries after a lengthy debate the motion was withdrawn.

Thakur Manjit Singh's motion was withdrawn.

The Council voted the entire demand under the head "Medical" less one rupee.

The Police budget will come up for tomorrow:—A.P.

BURMA COUNCIL.

RANGOON, March 21.

When the Council met this morning the discussion on demands under Forest and the Public Works Department was resumed. The total demand for Rs. 2,69,17,500 made by the Forest Minister was carried without any reduction.

The Education Minister then asked for demand of Rs. 2,10,51,500 to meet the expenditure for his departments and the Council carried the total demand without any cut.

After a short discussion the Council adjourned till Monday.

The Budget sanctioned by the Council for the Departments of the four members of the Cabinet for the year 1925-26 are as follows: Finance and Revenue Departments: Rs. 2,83,12,850. Home and Political Departments Rs. 2,99,56,050. Forest, Agriculture and Excise Departments: Rs. 2,69,17,500: Education, Public Health and Local Self-Government: Rs. 2,10,51,500.—A. P.

PROHIBITION OF OPIUM AND DRUGS.

CALCUTTA, March 20.

The Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit the transhipment at any port in British India of any of the following goods provided that the Customs Collector may permit the transhipment of any such goods if they are covered by an export license or a diversion certificate granted by, or under, the authority of the Government of the country from which they have been shipped (1) opium and all alkaloids of opium, all intoxicating drugs made from the poppy (2) coca leaves, alkaloids of coca; every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (erythroxylum coca) and all drugs synthetic or other having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine (3) all preparations and admixtures of any of the above except morphine or cocaine and all preparations and admixtures of morphine heroine or cocaine containing more than 0.2 per cent of morphine or 0.1 per cent of heoine and cocaine.—A.P.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson dined with the Commodore and Sailing Committee of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson, Mr. J. C. Ker, Private Secretary, Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary and Captains C. B. Lyon, T. B. C. Piggott and J. P. Robinson, Aides-de-Camp, left Bombay for Mahableshwar on Saturday.

His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab held an investiture on Friday night at Government House at which there was a large attendance of prominent officials and non-officials who had come from different districts of the province.

The Governor of Punjab will leave Lahore on tour on Monday the 23rd March and will visit Manwali, Campbellpur and Rawalpindi. Leaving Rawalpindi on the 27th instant he returns to Lahore on Saturday the 28th instant. His Excellency also visits Multan during the middle of April next.—A.P.

His Excellency Lord Rawlinson is suffering from mild attack of appendicitis. He is progressing well.

Sir Gordon and Lady Fraser returned to Madras on March 22nd from Delhi.

The Maharaja of Mayurbhunj has arrived at Patna. He stays at Government House.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught who are spending the week in Gwalior attended the races on Saturday afternoon.

NATIONAL FLAG

REMOVAL FROM CORPORATION BUILDING

MADRAS CITIZENS' PROTEST.

MADRAS, Mar. 21.

To protest against the action of the Commissioner of the Corporation in removing the national flag placed at the gate of the Corporation Building on the occasion of Mr. Gandhi's visit to Madras a public meeting of the citizens of Madras was held under the chairmanship of Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar and a resolution was passed condemning the action of the Commissioner who ordered the removal of the flag and of the Councillors who on the occasion of a subsequent meeting of the Corporation voted for ignoring the subject.—A.P.

GOVT. OF INDIA (CIVIL SERVICES) ACT.

FULL TEXT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 21.

The text is just issued of the Government of India (Civil Services) Bill, which has been in the House of Commons: "A bill to amend the provisions of the Government of India Act by exempting the proposals for expenditure upon certain salaries, pensions and other payments from submission to Indian Legislatures and to enable the rules made under the said Act relating to the Civil Service of the Crown in India to be dispensed with or relaxed in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, spiritual and temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:

Sections 37 A and 72D of the Government of India Act shall as from and after the 31st of March 1924 have effect as though the following amendment were made therein:

(1) in subsection (3) of the said section 67A (which relates to the proposals for the appropriation of Money, which are not to be submitted to the vote of the Legislative Assembly) there shall be substituted for paragraphs (III) and (IV), the following paragraphs:

(III) salaries and pensions payable to or to the dependents of (A) persons appointey by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council (B) Chief Commissioners and Jidicial Commissioners and (C) persons appointed before the 1st of April 1924 by the Governor General in Council or by a local Government to services or posts classified by rules under this Act as superior services or posts".

(IV) Sums payable to any persons who is, or had been in the Civil Service of the Crown in India under any order of the Secretary of State in Council or by the Governor General in Council or by a Governor made upon an appeal made to him in pursuance of the rules made under this Act.

(2) In subsection (3) of the said section 72D (which relates to the proposals for the appropriation of money which are not to be submitted to Governor's Legislative Councils) them shall be substituted for paragraphs (III) and (IV) the following paragraphs:

(III) Salaries and pensions payable to or to the dependents of (A) persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council (B) Judges of th eHigh Court of the province (C) The Advocate General and (D) persons appointed before the 1st of April 1924 by the Governor General in Council or by a local Government to services or posts classified by rules under this Act as "superior services" or posts".

(IV) Sums payable to any person who is or has been in the Civil Service of the Crown in India under any order of the Secretary of State in Council or or a Governor made upon an appeal made to him in pursuance of the rules made under this Act.

(3) At the end of subsection (3) of each of the said sections 67A and 72D, the following provision shall be added for the purposes of this subsection:

The expression 'salaries and pensions' includes Remuneration, Allowances, Gratuities, any contributions (whether by way of interest or otherwise) out of the revenue of India to any Provident Fund or Family Pension Fund and any other payments or emoluments payable to, or on account of a person in respect of his office.

(4) At the end of section 96B of the Government of India Act (which relates to the Civil Services in India) there shall be inserted the following subsection:

No rules or other provisions made or confirmed under this section shall be construed to limit or abridge the power of the Secretary of State in Council to deal with any person in the Civil Service of the Crown in India in such manner as may appear to him to be just and equitable and any rules made by the Secretary of State in Council under subsection (2) of this section delegating the power of making rules may provide for dispensing with or relaxing the requirments of such rules to such extent and in such manner as may be prescribed, provided that where any such rules of provision is applicable to the case of any person, the case shall not be dealt with in any manner less favourable to him than that provided by the rule or provision 3.

This Act may be cited as the Government of India (Civil Services) Act 1925.

Subsection (2) of section 452 of the Government of India Act 1919 (which relates to the effect of amendment to and the printing of the Government of India Act shall have effect as if it were herein re-enacted and in terms made applicable to the amendments effected by this Act.

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

CHAOS AND CONFUSION.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S ANALYSIS.

Lala Lajpatrai writes in the "Hindustan Times":—

The political situation in India is anything but hopeful and encouraging. The present state of affairs may fitly be described as one of chaos and confusion. The people all over the country are sunk in depression. They do not know what to do and whom to follow. They do not understand on what principles and for what purposes the political parties are divided and sub-divided. There are so many parties, so many leaders and so many opinions differing from one another, as to make confusion worse confounded. To their limited political vision the situation is rather blank. The recent scenes in the Legislative Assembly,—the Independents defeating the Swarajists and the latter revenging themselves on the former,—have considerably added to the existing gloom and depression. The atmosphere in the lobbies is full of recriminations and distrust. Motives and practices, not of a noble and high character, are being freely ascribed to individuals who, only a short time before, were above suspicion. In short, everything,—principles, practices, parties, and politics,—seems to be in a state of disintegration and dissolution. The sturdy independence, self-reliance and self-confidence of 1921 are giving place to insidious self-seeking, suppressed toadyism and subdued flattery, not only in the provinces but even in the centre. Frequent opportunities of meeting men in high places, in dinners, tea-parties and otherwise, are having their subtle but sure influences over different persons in different ways. In fact, the worst fears of those who were opposed to Council entry seem to be coming true. I do not say that they have actually come to be true yet, but no one who has eyes to see and ears to hear, can doubt that that is the direction towards which things are drifting. The bureaucracy is, of course, triumphant and jubilant. It has succeeded all along the line. Except in Bengal and C. P., it had regained full control in the provinces even last year. The only place where it had so far failed to make an effective breach, was the Assembly. Now, that is an accomplished fact. In Bengal and C. P., the atmosphere is already different from what it was last year. The Gandhi-Das-Nehru Pact adopted by the Belgaum Congress has not produced any appreciable results. Mahatma Gandhi's spinning franchise has not added to the strength and influence of the Congress, nor has the acceptance by the No-changers of the Swarajya Party as an integral part of the Congress, brought any tangible benefit to the latter. Nothing serious has been achieved in the line of constructive work. Everything seems to be in the melting-pot.

The Reforms Enquiry Committee's Report, with the contemplated visit of the Viceroy to England, has also added to the uncertainty of the situation. The majority report is universally condemned and the minority report is being approved or attacked on party lines.

A DEPUTATION AND POSSIBILITIES.

Under the circumstances, what should be done and how, is the question on every one's lips. This is the question to which every serious-minded patriot, be he of any shade of political opinion, should immediately address himself. A policy of drift or inaction will not do. Something definite has to be done and done very soon. The idea of sending a political deputation to England, a remedy so often tried in the past with no substantial results, is again being openly entertained and seriously discussed. Those from whom the idea has emanated do not realise that nothing will come from England, unless conditions at home are changed and changed so radically as to force attention in Great Britain.

With the Hindu and Mahomedan differences having assumed such serious dimensions, with the Independents having separated from the Swarajists in the Assembly, with the reported differences in C. P., and Bengal, with the strength that the bureaucracy has newly gained from all these circumstances and with a strong reactionary Government in power in Great Britain, what possible influence will the proposed deputation exercise on English opinion? Personally, I believe in the necessity and advisability of having Indian agencies for the dissemination of Indian news and views in all the important political centres of the world. An agency of this kind in Great Britain is a necessity, but it would do little good if it is not supplemented elsewhere and if it does not take the shape of a permanent organization. A summer deputation making a few speeches here and there, will not serve the purpose and will not do any good worth the cost and trouble involved therein, especially in the present political atmosphere of Great Britain. The need of the moment is unity of action at home. How to bring it about and on what lines, is the question.

In the next article, I shall discuss it according to my lights.

MARRIED CADIDATES—DON'T DESPAIR!

RESOLUTION SHELVED, NOT PASSED BY MADRAS SENATE.

MADRAS, March 21.

The resolution proposed in the Senate of the Madras University provided that candidates for certain degrees must be unmarried, was not passed, as previously reported, but was shelved, the Senate deciding to proceed to the next business after the resolution had been proposed.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY'S PENITENCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

at one rupee four annas. He was horrified at the Bolshevism under which the commonest man was taxed for the benefit of a few.

Mr. Darcy Lindsay said that he was not a salt expert but they had a sorry spectacle of sacrificing a crore and a quarter for a political gesture. The tax that was being reduced would not benefit the poor.

The speaker strongly felt that if this was the way in which the Assembly was to behave under a system of Self-Government, then it would be a breach of faith to the people of India to grant that form of Government which, instead of being responsible, would be irresponsible. (Some Voices: Question.)

The Speaker agreed with Mr. B. C. Pal that a reduction of four annas would benefit the middleman only. Neither Pandit Motilal Nehru nor Mr. Joshi had challenged that statement.

Mr. Vallimahmad Hussanali said Mr. Joshi's opposition was not to the salt tax but to the application of its proceeds because Mr. Joshi had told him that he would not mind the salt tax even at Rs. 19 if it benefited the poor.

Mr. Chanda said he had received telegraphic instructions from his constituency to support the reduction of the salt tax. He was therefore bound to oppose the motion.

At this stage Mr. Jinnah asked for a ruling from the Chair if a member of the House could refer to private conversations.

The President ruled that reference should not be made to private conversations or to conversations that took place outside the House.

Mr. Joshi explained that in his talk with Mr. Hussainally he had laid absolute emphasis on the fact that if the conditions of the masses could be improved only by imposing the salt tax, he would not mind it provided the proceeds of the tax benefied not the middleman or the richer people, but only those who paid for it.

Mr. V. Raju maintained that the House must stick to its previous decision and stand against in-roads by the Upper Chamber into its rights and privileges. Government could easily cut down its estimates and make a saving of 90 lakhs which they would lose from the reduction of the salt tax. The arrangements about provincial contributions should not be disturbed.

Sir Basil Blackett:—I am perfectly prepared to state definitely that we have again fully examined the position and that there is no possibility of any other result following from this opposition than reduction in the amount set aside for remission in provincial contributions.

Mr. Raju still maintained that Government was pledged to wipe off contribution and that it must readjust the position to keep thot promise. The burden for reduction on contribution lay on the Finance Member.

The motion of Sir Basil Blackett that the amendment made by the Council of State in the Finance Bill be taken into consideration was then put and carried by 68 votes to 50 amid loud applause of the majority and cries of 'shame' from the Swarajist benches.

The next motion which asked the Assembly to agree to the amendment of the Council of State restoring the Salt Tax to Re. 1-4 was then carried by 70 votes to 50.

Leave to introduce the Cotton Cess Amendment Bill was granted to Mr. Bhore and it was taken into consideration and passed without discussion.

On the motion of Sir B. N. Mitra, Mr. Clow was appointed to the Select Committee on the Registration of Trade Unions Bill.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Sir Basil Blackett moved: "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased (a) in pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 18 of the Devolution Rules to determine the sum of rupees 733 lakhs as the total contribution to be paid to the Governor-General-in-Council for the financial year 1925-26 by the local Governments mentioned in rule 17 of the said Rules; (b) to take the necessary steps to amend sub-rule (2) of rule 18 Devolution Rules in such a way as to secure to the local Government of Bengal the remission of contribution payable under sub-rule (1) of Rule 18 of the said Rules by that Government to the Governor-General-in-Council in the financial years 1925-26, 1926-27, and 1927-28 and further to provide that for the financial year 1928-29 the last previous annual contribution of the local Government of Bengal shall be deemed to be the remitted contribution for year 1927-28; (c) further to amend the Devolution Rules in such a manner as to provide that out of the sum of Rs. 733 lakhs recommended to be determined by the Governor-General-in-Council as the total contribution to be paid by the local Governments to the Governor-General-in-Council for the year 1925-26, the following remissions be made, namely, to the Government of Bombay 22 lakhs, to the Government of Burma 13 lakhs, to the Government of the Central Provinces 9 lakhs, to the Government of Assam 6 lakhs, and further to provide that the sum determined by the Governor-GeneralinCouncil as the total amount of the contribution for the year 1925-1926 shall include the amounts so remitted and that for the year 1926-27 the last previous annual contributions of the said local Governments shall be deemed to include in each case the amounts remitted as aforesaid."

"A SETTLED QUESTION."

Sir Basil Blackett said that in this resolution, the Government adhered strictly to the Devolution Rules relating to the distribution of surplus as it became available. Having regard to the history of the Meston Settlement, the Government of India felt that the wisest thing was not to re-open the question which had been regarded as to a large extent settled in 1921. He did not regard clause (b) of the resolution as very much of an alteration in the Devolution Rules. It did not seem a matter of practical politics to ask Bengal to send a contribution of 63 lakhs. The clause (c) was a new clause introduced as a result of his announcement remitting contributions to Bombay, Burma, the Central Provinces and Assam, totalling 50 lakhs out of the surplus of 74 lakhs, which the Assembly had thought was too cautious. This remission did not affect the distribution of any future surplus either recurring or non-recurring. The policy of Government of India was to extinguish provincial contributions at the earliest possible moment, because Government felt there was no contribution more likely to help forward the cause both of the working of the Reformed Constitution and of the building of opportunities for the better life for the peoples of India than by the reduction of provincial contributions. In view of the good monsoons, Government saw no difficulty of extinguishing the contributions at an early date. It was clear, therefore, that, whenever the question came up whether they should reduce provincial contributions or to apply a portion of the surplus to the reduction of other forms of taxation, the onus of proving the necessity of diverting money from provincial contributions was one that would lie on those who wished to divert the surplus to the reduction of taxation. But he did not want absolutely to close the door against the reduction of taxation. Government policy at present was that, other things being equal, provincial contributions should take precedence, first, second and last. Mr. Joshi had asked during the previous debate for a guarantee that the whole remission would be utilised towards nation-building departments. This was a matter on which the Finance Member of the Central Government could not make a categorical answer, but it was obvious that the remission should be necessarily devoted, mainly or even entirely, to the new expenditure on the transferred side. Government had no objection to accept a rider to the resolution in the form of a recommendation that local Governments should, as far as possible, devote this relief to purposes for which it was intended.

GOVT. THANKED FOR REMISSION.

Mr. A. Marr, who was for five years Financial Secretary, Bengal Government, in a maiden speech thanked the Government of India for the resolution placed before the House granting total remission to Bengal for another three years. He was also glad that the Finance Member had been able to afford relief to most of the other provinces as well, and hoped that a good monsoon and favourable returns of trade would enable the Finance Member to give further relief to the provinces next year. (Applause).

He strongly advised the House to vote for the resolution. At the same time he again impressed on the Government of India the urgent necessity of revising the whole financial statement.

Mr. Rangachariar said the Assembly had to keep the salt duty at Re. 1/4 because there was no choice. He was convinced that in the present circumstances, relief in provincial contributions should take precedence over the reduction of the salt duty which had already been reduced from Rs. 2/8 to one rupee and four annas. He did not quarrel with Bengal getting relief, nor with the four provinces which got remission from non-recurring surplus. Madras had done its best to get the relief of one crore and 26 lakhs because it had carried out retrenchments in various departments to the extent of more than a crore and stinted medical relief and education and even postponed local prohibition. He moved a rider to the resolution in the following terms in order to give effect to what the Assembly wanted and to which Sir Basil Blackett had given his consent, "and further recommends that the Governor-General be pleased to convey to the provincial Governments concerned the view of this Assembly that the amount hereby released or given be devoted mainly to expenditure in Transferred Departments.' The rider was accepted without any further discussion.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

After lunch, two amendments were moved to the resolution of Sir Basil Blackett regarding relief in provincial contributions. One of the amendments was withdrawn while the other which urged that an enquiry should be held for a revision of the Meston Settlement was rejected by a large majority. Mr. M. K. Acharya moved that no remission be granted to Bengal for another three years as proposed in the resolution. He said the Meston settlement was arrived at in an arbitrary manner. He therefore urged an enquiry with a view to revise that Settlement and make it less inequitable.

Mr. Phookun (Assam) had given notice of an amendment that no remission be granted to Bengal in any subsequent year until the proposal had been considered by a Committee before which each province concerned had an opportunity of stating its case. He did not move his amendment, but gave his support to Mr. Acharya's amendment, but he did not give his vote to it. All the same he contended that the Finance Member in granting further remission to Bengal for three years was acting contrary to Government of India's despatch of July 1922.

Mr. Neogy defended Bengal and justified the necessity of relief in contribution in view of the special difficulties of his province.—A. P.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad then moved another rider to Sir Basil Blackett's resolution. It was that steps should be taken to resurvey the whole question of financial relations between the Government of India and the various provinces by an independent authority with a view to avoid in future the necessity of action by way of temporary relief of the character contemplated in clauses (b) and (c) of the resolution of Sir Basil Blackett. He congratulated Mr. Neogy that after having voted against the increase in the salt duty he stood for the remission of the Bengal contribution out of the surplus which he did his best to destroy (laughter). From the beginning the Meston Settlement was unjust and iniquitous, and the two industrial provinces of Bombay and Bengal had been particularly hit by its proposals (voices of "All"). As there was a chorus of disapproval as regards the Meston settlement he hoped all would join him in asking for a committee of enquiry.

Sir Chimanlal then quoted figures to show that every one of the calculations on which the Meston Committee based their conclusions were wrong and had been falsified in the light of events during the last four years, which particularly showed the inequity towards Bombay and Bengal. The Meston Settlement was a blunder because the datum line was based on the figures of 1921 which was a period of exceptional boom but the events of the last three or four years had falsified the expectations. It was wrong to say that Bombay had not taxed herself sufficiently because Bombay had taxed herself to the extent of 6.1 per cent; Burma 5; Bengal 1.9; Madras 3.2 and the Punjab 2.5. The Sukkur Barrage when completed would make Sindh a fertile province and the revenue that would be derived would partly go to the Central Government. Bombay had shouldered the responsibility of financing the Sukkur Barrage Scheme.

Mr. Hudson (Official, Bombay) supported the necessity for a complete enquiry for the revision of the Meston settlement.

Mr. Devakiparshad Sinha supported the amendment of Sir Chamanlal Setalvad.

SIR BASIL'S REPLY.

Sir Basil Blackett replying on behalf of the Government said that the difficulties of interprovincial settlement when each province thought she was in the position of the milch cow was very difficult. The Joint Select Committee itself had realised the exceptional difficulties of arriving at a solution acceptable to all local Governments. He was not sure if the Government of India had not also suffered from the Meston Settlement because the Government of India which was supposed to have balanced its budget had deficit budgets for four years after the Meston Settlement and had to embark on taxations and retrenchments to make both ends meet. The provinces were not the only milch cows. The difficulty in reopening the case was that there was only a certain amount to go round. The present surplus was distributed in a certain way with which neither the Government of India, nor the local governments were satisfied. If they altered the arrangement then the redistribution must lead to taking money from some one to pay some one else. He saw no solution of the question of financial relations being settled satisfactorily until the time when the Government of India were in a position to give something to each provincial government of its surplus. Now however the Reforms Enquiry Committee had recommended the revision of the Meston settlement when a suitable opportunity arose. The Government of India had not arrived at any provisional conclusions on the recommendations of the Muddiman Committee on that particular question. In these circumstances it was clearly impossible for the Government of India to accept the amendment of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. He hoped Sir Chimanlal Setalvad would withdraw his resolution. He (the Finance Member) recognised the peculiar difficulties of the Bengal and Bombay Governments arising out of the inelasticity of their revenues. It had been suggested that these two provinces should get a share in the taxation on income. This question would be raised at the next meeting of the Finance Members. Moreover they hoped to get the benefit of the Taxation Enquiry Committee whose report was expected to be ready before the end of this year. The Government of India did not regard the resolution placed before the Assembly as in any way a departure from the devolution rules. The objective of the Government of India was that at the earliest possible date they must get rid of provincial contributions.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S AMENDMENT LOST.

Mr. Achariar withdrew his amendment.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's amendment was put to vote and lost by 44 votes against 27. A large number of Swarajists remained neutral.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday.

DIVISION LIST

The following is the division list on Sir Basil Blackett's motion asking the Assembly to agree to the restoration of salt tax to rupee one and annas four as adopted by the Council of State:—

Ayes, seventy:—Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, Mr. Rangachariar, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr Jinnah, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Mr. W. S. J. Willson, Mr B C Pal, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Sardar B A Dalal, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Milne, Mr. Cocke, Mr. Sykes, Mr W M. Hussanally, Colonel Crawford, Mr Lindsay, Mr. K V R Reddi, Mr Sastri, Mr Mahmud S. Chamnad, Mr. Sadasiva Bijat, Dr S A M Jeelani, Mr. K. R. Nambiar, Mr M I Makam, Sardar V R Mutalik, Seth Kasturibhai Lalbhai, Prince Akram Husain, Mr K Ahmed, Mr Alimuzzaman Chowdhry, Mr Marr, Mr S C Ghose, Maulvi Abdul Kasem, Mr. Abdul Mumin, Mr. Fleming, Mr M C Naidu, Mr Mccallum, Mr R A Wilson, Sir Henry Stanyon, Mr. Clow, Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Charles Innes, Dr Hyder, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Denys Bray, Mr Bhore, Mr Lloyd, Mr. Tonkinson, Mr Rau, Prof. Rushbrook Williams, Mr. Graham, Mr. Burden, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, Mr. S. N. Singh, Mr. B Das, Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh, Mr. Hudson, Makhdum Rajan Baksh Shah, Mr. Saiyid Mohammad Ismail, Haji Wajiuddin Capt. Ajab Khan, Capt. Hirasingh, Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Syed Ghulam Abbas, Mr. Cosgrave, Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan and Mr. Rai Narain Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan, Mr. Raj Narayan, Mr. Ramchandra Rao, and Mr. T. E. Moir.

Noes, fifty:—Mr. Patel, Mr Rangaswamy Ivengar, Mr. Venkatapatiraju, Mr Neogy, Mr Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. M K Acharya Mr Duraiswamy Iyengar, Mr. Kelkar, Mr Rama Iyengar, Maulvi Syed Murtuza, Mr K G Lohokare, Mr Jamnadas Mehta, Mr Goswami, Mr. Yacoob C Ariff, Mr Amarnath Dutt, Khwaja Abdul Karim, Mr. Kumar Sankar Ray, Maung Tok Kvi, Mr Shambhu Daval Misra, Mr Abhyankar, Dr Dutta, Mr M S Anney, Mr Samiullah Khan, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Hans Raj, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Gava Prasad Singh, Mr. Ambica Prasad Sinha, Mr. Shyama Charan, Mr. Harbilas Sarda, Pandit Shamlal Nehru, Mr. Ismail Khan, Mr Ranga Iyer, Dr Kishan Lal Nehru, Mr Chaman Lal, Sardar Gulab Singh, Mr Joshi, Pandit Nilkantha Das, Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Maulvi Muhammed Shafee, Rai Hari Prasad Lal, Mr Devki Prasad Sinha, Mr Narain Das, Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, Shaikh Mushir Husain Kidwai, Mr Yusuf Imam, Mr T R Bhookun, Mr. K K Chanda and Lala Piyare Lal.—A.P.

ANALYSIS OF DIVISIONS.

DELHI, March 21.

Analysis of the divisions in the Assembly on the Salt Tax on the 17th March when it was reduced to Re. 1 by 61 votes to 56 and the division which took place to-day in restoring the Salt Tax to Rs. 1/4 by 70 votes to 50 reveals interesting results.

It shows that the following eleven members who on the previous day voted against Government (in favour of reduction) voted to-day with Government (for Rs. 1/4):—Mr. K. V. Reddi, Mr. Sadasiva Bhat, Dr. Jeelani, Mr. Makhan, Sardar Mutalik, Mr. S. C. Ghose, Mr. Abdul Kassim, Mr. Mukhdum Rajan Baksh Shah, Kummar Ganganand Sinha, Mr. Ghulam Abbas and Mr. Ahmedali.

The following four members who voted for reduction to Re. 1 previously were either absent to-day or remained neutral:—Mr. Kasim Ali, Mr. Badi-uz-Zamman, Mr. Mohamed Yakub and Mr. Sadiq Hussain.

The following five who were absent on the 17th voted to-day with Government: Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. K. A. K. Nambiar, Mr. Fleming, Sir Henry Stanyon and Haji Wajiuddin.

From among those who voted with Government on the 17th, Mr. Ghulam Bari and Sir Gordon Fraser were absent to-day.

On the side of the Opposition the following five who were absent on the 17th voted with it to-day (in favour of Re. 1):—Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. Aney, Sardar Gulab Singh, Mr. Nilkantha Das and Mr. Hari Parshad Lal.

One member, Lala Duni Chand, who voted with them on the 17th was absent to-day. No member who voted for Rs. 1/4 on the 17th voted for Re. 1 to-day.

To sum up, Government won over eleven votes from the Opposition, gained five new votes and lost two because of their absence. The Opposition on their hand lost sixteen votes compared with those recorded on the 17th. Out of these eleven were lost to Government and five due to absentees or neutrals. The Opposition gained the same number of votes from among the absentees on the 17th as Government, namely five.

MESTON SETTLEMENT REVISION.

DIVISION LIST.

DELHI, March 21.

Following is the Division List on Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's motion in the Assembly to-day for revision of Meston Settlement:—

Ayes, twenty-seven:—Mr. Patel, Sir Purshokamdas Thakurdas, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Cocke, Mr. Sykes, Mr. W. M. Hussanally, Col. Crawford, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Neogy, Mr. M. K. Acharya, Sardar V. N. Mutalik, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. Alimuzzaman Chowdhry, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Maulvi Abul Kasim, Khwaja Abdul Karim, Mr. Kumar Sankar Ray, Mr B. Das, Mr. Ranga Iyer, Makhdum Rajan Baksh Shah, Mr. Joshi, Mr Saiyid Muhammad Ismail, Pandit Bilkantha Das, Mr. T. R. Phookun and Mr. Ahmed Ali.

Noes, forty-four:—Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. Ramchandra Rao, Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Moir, Mr. Venkatapatiraju, Mr. Milne, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Shanmukhan Chetty, Mr. Rama Aiyangar, Mr. Sadasiva Bhat, Dr. S. A. K. Jeelani, Prince Akram Hussain, Mr. K. Ahmed, Mr. Marr, Mr. S. C. Ghose, Mr. Abdul Mumin, Mr. Fleming, Mr. McCallum, Mr. R. A. Wilson, Mr. Clow, Sir B. N. Mitra, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Charles Innes, Dr. Hyder, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Denys Bray, Mr. Bhore, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Tonkinson, Mr. Rau, Professor Rushbrook Williams, Mr. Graham, Mr. Burdon, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Mr. S. N. Singh, Raja Raghunandan Prasad Sinha, Mr. Harbilas Sarda, Mr. D. P. Sinha, Captain Ajab Khan, Captain Hira Singh and Mr. Cosgrave.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

DELHI, March 20.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu moved an amendment to reduce the rates of postcards to quarter anna. He said raising of the postal rate was a War measure and it was high time that some relief was given to poor man especially when the cost of living had gone up. Mr. Ley said that he would be very glad if the postal rates were reduced. It was more essential for the present to extend the activities of Postal Department than to think of reducing postal rates. The proposed reduction would make a loss of sixty lakhs in their revenues.

The amendment of Mr. Ramdas was rejected without a division.

Mr. MacWatters next moved that the Finance Bill as passed by the Assembly and as amended by this Council be passed. He justified the Salt Tax being put at one rupee and four annas, but suggested that the question of reduction might be seriously taken next year.

Mr. Karandikar while supporting the passage of the bill asked the Government not to forget the poor man's salt and if necessary they might consider the situation in the light of the recommendation of the Taxation Enquiry Committee.

Mr. Ramdas opposed the passage of the bill and said in so doing he was only entering a constitutional protest.

The bill as amended was passed, Mr. Ramdass being the only dissentient.

LORD CURZON'S DEATH.

Sir Narasimha Sarma then communicated the news of the sad demise of Lord Curzon and suggested that a message of condolence be sent to the members of his family. Lord Curzon, said Sir Narasimha Sarma, was a distinguished ex-Viceroy, a masterful personality and an indefatigable worker and one who took a prominent part in the field of politics and administration not only in his own country but also in India. Sirdar Chiranjit Singh associated himself with the observations of Sir Narasimha Sarma. The President undertook to convey the condolence message. The Council was then adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

INDORE LETTER.

STRANGE RUMOURS.

PALACE AFFAIRS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The weather of Indore has become warmer and though the nights are cooler one does not feel the necessity of blankets. Last week the important function which took place here was the "At Home" party of the Political Agent in the Residency area. This party was attended by leading officers from the Dhar and Dewas States. Some leading chiefs and nobility of Central India were also present. As usual there was music and refreshments.

Gadaknairs, that is, banqueting parties in honour of the forthcoming wedding of Sirdar Bombjang, the maternal uncle of the Yuvarani princess Sanyogita, took place in the Shiva Vilas Palace. The party was attended by the leading Sirdars, Mankaris and State officers.

The Shimga Holi Darbar took place in the central chowk of the old palace and was largely attended by State officials.

THEFT IN THE PALACE.

After the great burglary near Lalkothi Palace in Tukoganj, there was a theft of jewellery in the new palace. The matter is under investigation by the Police.

There are strong rumours in the city that the Darbar of Indore is shortly going to institute prosecutions against some State officials.

Anna Sahib Gaikwar who got a jaghir during the wedding of the Yuvaraj is at present to be seen often in the palace, and is still a favourite of H. H. the Maharaja Sahib. Anna Sahib Gaikwar has recruited a retinue of friends from Kolhapur and the Southern Maharratha country. Many interesting rumours are current about the new arrivals. His Highness' pet schemes which include Dhanghar-Maharatha inter-marriages, will, it is reported, shortly ripen and it is expected that some weddings will soon take place. Mr. Nana Sahib Gaikwar has also come to Indore and is attending to his duties of Mankari at the palace.

DR. DEV'S APPEAL.

Dr. Dev's case which was decided by the new Magistrate, Mr. Sharma, at the close of 1923 and which created sensation at Indore, because Sir Chimanlal Setalwad appeared for the defence and Mr. Jinnah assisted by the Government Prosecutor, Mr. Ramsingh Thakur, appeared for the prosecution, and which resulted in the conviction of Dr. Dev to two years' rigorous imprisonment, was heard in appeal by the District Judge, Mr. Kate, in the early part of 1924; the case is not yet disposed of. This long delay in delivering judgment is one of the topics of Indore Society. Already Dr. Dev has suffered one and a half year's imprisonment in Indore Jail. Dr. Dev was the Customs Commissioner and also Municipal President for several years, and he had put in twenty-two years' service and in 1921 was the recipient of the title of Mumtazin Bahadur from H. H. Maharaja Holkar. There is much sympathy felt for the family of Dr. Dev.

Shanker Rao Gawade's appeal was heard before a Special Committee, but as the majority was against an acquittal His Highness has been advised accordingly. Shanker Rao is not undergoing any rigorous treatment in jail and he is living in a bungalow in the jail compound.

BAWLA CASE.

Thakur Ramsingh and Mr. Dravid, pleader, are at present busily engaged in preparing for the defence in the Bawla murder case. It is understood they will shortly be proceeding to Delhi with their petition to His Excellency the Viceroy for the transfer of the case from Bombay to either Madras or Calcutta.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, March 21.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, 18 motions for reduction or refusal of some of the demands under the head "General Administration" were considered. Excepting one all were negatived. There was a long debate on the motion urging the reduction of the demand for Rs. 82,000 for the Governor's Bank Establishment by Rs. 40,000. One Councillor suggested Indianisation of the Bank at a less cost, while another pointed out that in Madras the Budget expenditure under this head was Rs. 34,000. The motion was carried 67 voting for and 50 against it. The Council then adjourned till Monday when the demand for Ministers' salaries will come up for voting.—A.P.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

NON-BRAHMINS' PART

A RETROSPECT.

BOMBAY, March 21.

The Non-Brahmana Party exercised the power which they enjoy of determining the fate of questions affecting the Bombay Presidency politically, economically and otherwise in the best interests of the country.

This is the claim put forward by Mr. A. N. Surve, M.L.C., Leader of the Non-Brahmana Party, in the Bombay Legislative Council.

Mr. Surve was interviewed this evening by the Associated Press and he expressed himself as follows regarding the Bombay Legislative Council whose winter session has just concluded.

"The notable characteristic of the Bombay Budget session was fewer divisions than usual which prevented excitement and made it dull and uninteresting to the uninitiated. The non-official side gave emphatic expression to the popular view on the actions of the Executive in an outspoken manner. Over-stating a case appeared to be potent weapon for drawing the attention of the Executive to some of the crying needs of the public. It showed that the Government was not a mere machine which feels not. It exposed the weakness of the Executive that it also feels piqued and desires to so conduct the administration as to be above criticism. Barring a few incidents, the whole sessions was marked by a desire on both sides of the House to understand each other and to cooperate in finding out a *modus vivendi* which would secure advancement of the best interests of the Presidency. At times, the Executive cast all ideas of prestige and infallibility to the winds, and for the welfare of the Presidency fell in line with the views held by the non-officials. Both sides advisedly avoided occasions to measure strength. The Opposition is approximating very rapidly to the realisation of its duties and responsibilities under the Parliamentary system, and is endeavouring to criticise Government with a view to the removal of popular grievances and to act as a healthy check on the headlong career of the Executive acting under the advice of the so-called "experts". The tone of general discussion on the Budget was sober and dignified. It brought to light several very pressing needs of the public which has afforded to the Executive opportunities to revise its policies and to remove its defects and shortcomings, and thereby to remove the hardships from which the public suffered.

"The part played by the Non-Brahmana Party was considerable. It confirmed their reputation as stern critics of Government policy in the interest of the masses and as consistent supporters of a policy of well-ordered Government ensuring political progress along right lines, following evolutionary methods which would not create deadlocks or revolutionary changes which are uncalled-for or for which the masses are not yet prepared. They exposed the hollowness of the pretensions that the Education Minister (a non-Brahmana) owed his continuance in office not to the merit of his work as an administrator but to the charity of the extreme wing of the Opposition. They succeeded in bringing to the notice of the Government the grievances of the Kolaba District in the matter of a notification under the District Police Act and thereby conclusively justified the claims of the Non-Brahmanas that they, and not the politically advanced section, notwithstanding their tall-talk to the contrary, represent and seriously attempt to advance the cause of the masses. They have used the singular power they enjoy of determining the fate of questions one way or the other in the best interests of the Presidency consistently with its economic, political and industrial advancement in a manner which prevents arbitrary use of power on the part of the Executive and yet leaves them ample scope to exercise it for public good and at the same time counteracts the tendencies for evils of those who are out for mere destruction and not construction."—A. P.

KARACHI HOSPITAL SCANDAL.

QUESTION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The following questions were asked in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

THE KARACHI CIVIL HOSPITAL SCANDAL.

Mr. D. B. Adwani (Karachi City): (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the pamphlet entitled "The Karachi Civil Hospital Scandal, charges against Colonel Stephens, I.M.S.", written by Dr. Rochiram of Karachi? (b) What action does Government propose to take in the matter?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (a) Yes. (b) Government do not propose to take any further action beyond the orders issued in their Resolution No. 4933, dated the 13th February, 1924, a copy of which was placed on the Table at the first Session of the Legislative Council of 1924.

Mr. D. B. Adwani (Karachi City): Is it a fact that when the Surgeon-General was deputed to make an enquiry into the allegations made against Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens, no one of those who had given statements on oath before Magistrates (copies of which were with the Surgeon-General) was called by him to give evidence? If so, why? Why was Dr. Rochiram not called to give evidence? (a) Is it a fact that Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens had applied for permission to prosecute the Editor of "Sind Observer" for defamation? (b) Is it a fact that the Surgeon-General had recommended such permission being granted, and that after the enquiry the permission was not given? If so, why? (c) Has the Civil Surgeon applied for permission to prosecute Dr. Rochiram, the author of the pamphlet referred to in the above question? (d) Has Government decided that it is not necessary to call upon Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens to clear up his character in a court of law? (e) Does Government propose to institute an open and impartial inquiry into the matter?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav: Government are not prepared to make any statements beyond what is contained in their Resolution No. 4933, dated the 13th February, 1924, a copy of which was put on the Council Table in reply to a question on the subject at the first Session of the Legislative Council of 1924.

BUNGALOWS ON BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar (Poona City): Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether they intend to reserve a portion of the Back Bay Reclamation for constructing bungalows for high placed officers? (b) Whether they intend to reserve any portion within the island of Bombay for the residential quarters of non-gazetted servants, clerks and menials?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) and (b) At present Government have no such intentions.

J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to state what are the qualifications of the present Principal of the Sir J. J. School of Art?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav: He studied Art at the Art School of Sir Arthur Cope, R.A., and at the Royal Academy Schools, Burlington House, London. At Sir Arthur Cope's School he took the highest rewards for figure composition and for drawing from the Nude. At the Royal Academy Schools he went through the full (five years') curriculum and obtained the highest awards of the Royal Academy in painting. Besides painting he qualified himself in Perspective Drawing and Anatomy and had the advantage of attending the courses of Sculpture, Architecture, Chemistry, etc., under eminent Professors. Again as the Royal Academy's Travelling student in painting he studied in Paris, Rome, Florence, Venice, Holland and later in Munich, Cologne and Vienna. He also exhibited several large classical pictures and portraits at the annual exhibition at Burlington House. He also taught in the School of Sir Arthur Cope, R.A., London at different periods.

INSPECTOR OF DRAWING AND CRAFT WORK.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): (1) Will Government be pleased to state what are the qualifications of the present inspector of drawing and craft work and what are his duties? Is he a practising artist? What salary and allowances does he draw? (2) Will Government be pleased to state what is meant by the words "craft work" contained in the designation of the inspector of drawing and craft work?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (1) and (2) Information is being collected.

CONSULTING ARCHITECT TO GOVERNMENT.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): (i) (a) Will Government be pleased to state what are the functions of the Consulting Architect to Government and what is his pay? (b) Is he paid any fees or remuneration besides his salary? (c) Is he allowed to do private practice? (d) What are his establishment charges? (e) What is the number of assistants and clerks under him, and the salary of each of them? (ii) Will Government be pleased to state whether any reports or publications are issued by him stating the styles of architecture adopted by him in designing the several buildings for which his consultation was invited? (iii) Will Government be pleased to state whether he has adopted Hindu and Moslem or Saracenic architecture for any public buildings in this Presidency? If so, for how many buildings has he adopted such designs during the last four years and what was the total number of buildings he designed or planned during the same years?

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain: (i) (a) The functions of the Consulting Architect to Government are preparation of projects and designs of architectural importance. His pay is Rs. 1,750 per mensem. (b) No. (c) Yes, with the previous permission of Government. (d) Rs. 1,54,900 per annum. (e) The number of assistants and clerks under him is—Assistant Architects 2, Quantity Surveyor 1, Assistant Surveyors 2, Junior Assistant Surveyors 2, Upper Subordinate 1, Draftsmen 10, Clerks 5. Salary as under per mensem: 1 Assistant Rs. 1,275, 1 Assistant Rs. 850, 1 Quantity Surveyor Rs. 1,475, 1 Assistant Surveyor Rs. 470, 1 Assistant Surveyor Rs. 310, 1 Junior Assistant Surveyor Rs. 140, 1 Junior Assistant Surveyor Rs. 130, 1 Upper Subordinate Rs. 256, 1 Head Draftsman Rs. 230, 1 2nd Draftsman Rs. 185, 1 Draftsman Rs. 175, 1 Draftsman Rs. 165, 1 Draftsman Rs. 145, 1 Draftsman Rs. 125, 1 Draftsman Rs. 110, 3 Draftsmen Rs. 90 each, 1 Head Clerk Rs. 135, 1 Clerk Rs. 80, 1 Clerk Rs. 105, 1 clerk Rs. 89, 1 Clerk Rs. 65. (ii) No reports are issued by the Consulting Architect stating the styles of architecture adopted. (iii) Indo-Saracenic style of architecture has been used for public buildings in the Presidency. It has been adopted in 9 instances. The total number of buildings designed during the last four years is 53.

EXECUTION OF WORK THROUGH SCHOOL OF ART.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to state whether any work was entrusted to the students and Principal, School of Art, for execution in any of the public buildings during the last four years; and if so, the nature of the work executed through the agency of the School of Art?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav: The work of decorating the Durbar Hall at Government House, Bombay, with paintings of the Indian Arts, Crafts and Pastimes is the only work which was entrusted to the Principal and students of the School of Art during the period.

NATAL COAL FOR SUKKUR BARRAGE.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee (Bombay City): Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether it is a fact that Natal coal is being ordered for the requirements of the Sukkur Barrage scheme, in preference to Bengal or English coal; (b) and if so, why was the preference given? (c) Was any expert advice called for before ordering the Natal coal? (d) Were any tenders asked for or was the order given through brokers? If so, who were they? What was the amount of brokerage paid to them and when was it paid? (e) Whether there are any Colonials or South Africans in the service in the scheme? (f) Whether the Commissioner for Sind has anything to do in the matter of the order for Natal coal?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) Transvaal and not Natal coal has been ordered. (b) and (c) As the quality, price and conditions on which it was offered were found more favourable than any other class of coal and it was recommended by the Chief Controller of Stores. (d) Tenders were invited throughout India. No brokerage has been paid. (e) Two Colonials, but no South Africans. (f) The reply is in the negative.

PURCHASE OF SOUTH AFRICAN COAL.

Mr. P. G. Joshi (East Khandesh District): Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether any South African coal has been purchased during 1924-25 by the Karachi Port Trust and if so, on what date or dates, how much and at what rates; (b) the rates of first class Bengal coal, when those purchases were made; (c) whether these contracts for the purchase of South African coal were entered into with the *previous* sanction of the Karachi Port Trust or whether these contracts were ratified by that body after they were entered into; (d) the approximate savings that could have been made if Bengal coal had been purchased instead of South African?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) The Karachi Port Trust purchased—(1) On 23rd May, 1924, 615 tons South African coal at Rs. 27-3-0 per ton immediate delivery, and 2,313 tons Natal coal at Rs. 24-11-0 per ton, forward delivery. (2) On 8th August, 1924, 2,211 tons screened Transvaal coal at Rs. 20-15-0 per ton, forward delivery. (3) On 22nd August, 1924, 6,000 tons Transvaal coal at Rs. 21-3-3 per ton, forward delivery. 4) On 26th September, 1924, 1,209 tons Natal coal for immediate use at Rs. 26-8-0 per ton. (b) The lowest quotations for first class Bengal coal received at the time were—(1) Rs. 22-8-0 per ton, (2) Rs. 23-4-0 per ton, (3) Rs. 20-4-0 per ton, (4) offers were invited for Bengal coal, among other coal, but none was received. (c) The purchases were made with the previous sanction of the Board. (d) Considering the high calorific value of South African coal, the Board would have lost considerably had they purchased Bengal coal.

DACOITS HEAVILY SENTENCED.

POONA, March 21.

After a trial lasting over a month Khan Bahadur M. I. Kadri, Acting Sessions Judge of Poona, to-day, delivered judgment in the case in which twenty men stood charged with committing dacoity in the house of a cloth merchant at Talegaon, about 25 miles from Poona. Several dacoits have been convicted and sentenced in connection with the dacoity in the Nazir's office of the Sessions Court, Poona, committed on the night of 2nd April 1924, in which property valued at Rs. 23,000 was made away with. Two of the ringleaders in that case and one dacoit received a sentence of 14 and 10 years' transportation, respectively, and they were again found guilty by a unanimous verdict of the jury to-day together with 7 others.

This dacoity was committed on the night of the weekly market day at Talegaon village when visitors from the adjoining parts had come to make purchases. They carried out their design in spite of the fact that a large crowd was watching from a distance. Some members of the gang kept the people in check by firing revolvers shots. Ten out of the gang were unanimously found guilty by the jury, four by a majority, while four were acquitted and two approvers were pardoned. The ringleader was sentenced to transportation for life on a charge of dacoity and to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment for conspiracy, five of the gang were sentenced to 10 years and seven years respectively on each of the two charges, two to seven years on each count and one to seven and five years respectively. Five of the Marwari receivers were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 in default six months' more. Two women receivers whom the jury recommended to mercy were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The Judge complimented the investigating officer, Rao Bahadur K. V. Kokje, C.I.D., Government pleader Mr. K. T. Gupte and gave the members of the jury a year's exemption.—A. P.

U. P. COUNCIL.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 21.

The Hon the Raja of Mahommudabad, Home Member, presented to-day to the U. P. Council the demand for Rs. 1,55,37,011 under the head "Police". In asking for the grant of this demand, the Home Member paid a tribute to the services rendered by Mr. A. D. Ashdown Inspector General of police, who he regretted intended to retire from service towards the close of this year. Altogether 119 notices of motions for reduction of the demand were received but after the Council had voted on the 64th motion the guillotine was applied. Total cuts made by the Council in the police budget amounted to Rs 1,38,717. This amount includes the salary of two deputy Inspector-Generals including the Deputy Inspector General in charge of the C.I.D.—A. P.

EAST AND WEST.

LABOUR PARTY OF INDIA.

COERCION IN IRELAND.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The indefatigable Mr. Saklatvala, Indian Member of British Parliament, is I understand trying for an opportunity to ask questions of the Secretary of State for India relative to the exemption of "His Holiness Syedna Taher Shaifuddin," ruler of the Dawood Borahs, from the protective operations of the Mussalman Wakfs Act of 1923.

Your excellent articles and the illuminating letters from correspondents, had already enlightened a few of us as to the real facts of the Bohra community. It has been evident to us that the aspiring ruler who is the shadow of the Almighty (and has even been asserted to be "in effect God!") ought to be, for the benefit of his community, brought within the application of the Wakfs Act. There has now arrived in Mr. Saklatvala's hands a cablegram; Request immediate interpellation respecting Wakfs Act. Borah charities, yielding millions of rupees, are wasted over priests. Local Press unanimously champions the application of the Act."

The cablegram asks that, "for God's sake, Parliament be moved in the matter. When will Indians learn that the power of "moving" or "interpellating" is practically non-existent? The vestige of a similar opening for ventilation of grievances, is to secure an opportunity for a carefully framed "question" to the appropriate department of State. It is very difficult to get the history and programme of a public movement into a "Questions in the House." If a member succeeds, then the Justice-loving Parliament, that never squanders millions, is treated to a printed or spoken reply, or no reply at all.

THRUSTS FROM BEHIND.

Those of us who were the first to espouse in this country the cause of the Riffian Muslims (Morocco) have seen with indignation and entire dissatisfaction Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the Commons of sympathy with the Spanish war in the Riff. They are, further, in discord with the action of an association, which professes to advise and support the people of the Riff, yet which has written to Mr. Chamberlain, suggesting a nominal suzerainty on the part of Spain over the Riff (The Riff distinctly opposes and repudiates any form of suzerainty.) Finally there appeared, in the "Daily Herald" on 19th February, the opinions of a Chicago journalist on Abdel Krim. These opinions are unfriendly and unfair, and in parts incorrect. For example, references are made to correspondence received by Abdel Krim from "*secret organisations* of Moslem patriots centred in *London*(!) The sensation-monger says that French and British officials regard a "*general Moslem rising*" *as a possibility*. Instead of burning this dangerous and lying "copy," the D. H. heads it:—"An Old Danger with a New Face"; says it "throws an interesting light upon the leader of the Riffis, Abdel Krim, his outlook and his purpose"; the latter, it says, "looks exactly like the old Jingoism." To us, on the contrary, the new Journalism looks very like the old, an old Danger with a new Face.

A meeting is being called by the "East-West Circle" at Anderton's Hotel London, on Wednesday March 4, to consider a resolution protesting against Mr. Chamberlain's statement. The resolution will be moved by Mr. B. G. Horniman. Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala will read a cablegram received from Indian Muslims, and sent by Mr. D. G. Upson, editor of the "Muslim Outlook" of Lahore. This declares that far from sympathising with Spain in the Riff, it was the bounden duty of the British Government to its Muslim subjects to express their abhorrence of the regime of Spanish bombing and gassing of women and children in the Riff. It states that Indian Muslim opinion is united on this point, and that its support of the Red Crescent Medical Relief Fund expresses its adherence to the cause of the Riffians. The cablegram has been circulated to the proper quarters for publicity.

MR. OSWALD MOSLEY IN INDIA.

Mr. Oswald Mosley and Lady Cynthia have duly acquired their first-hand information of the State of India by staying in the official residences of the land. It is only a fitting climax, according to old traditions, that the too grateful and humble Nationalists should entertain them to tea at the Western Hostel, Raisina. In accepting the absurd and undeserved homage, Mr. Mosley leaves a worthless present behind. The same day, in the same hotel, the germ (a sterilised germ, as we think) of a Labour party was placed in the care of a gestatory committee. According to Lalaji, who (like all the rest of the national heroes when they come up in sight of the merchant princes and industrial captains) was moderate to the vanishing point, not only vetoed communism but internationalism. He ignored the modern scientific internationalism which respects nationalism. He said they must not lay themselves open to the charge of helping Lancashire or Birmingham. That will mean the smothering of proper wage movements against Indian sweaters and profiteers. Mr. Chamanlal's modest proposal for the affiliation of the Labour Research Committee to that of London was dropped.

All this is, to advanced Labour men here, evidence of the Mosley influence, the "Orthodox Labour Party" officialism of MacDonald and Henderson, Sidney Webb and Egerton Wake. Mr. Mosley is not noted for humour, but he introduced a comic element when he extended a general promise that the Labour Press like the "Daily Herald" and "New Leader" will always welcome contributions from Indians on Indian questions. The bitter experience of those who have attempted to penetrate the official "wall of China," set up by the organs of the Official Joint Labour organisation and of the Independent Labour Party exactly opposes Mr. Mosley's statement.

Indian contributions, if they arrive from Sir Sankaran Nair let us say, stand a good chance. A letter or article from a lowly labour-union organiser, criticising orthodox Labour views on India would stand the chance of a "Snowball in hell," as our Yankee friends say.

"THE FREE STATE" RULERS.

The thoughtless would doubtless regard the occasional appearance of an article or a letter from this or that Indian writer as proof of a pro-Indian and pro-popular view on the part of "The Daily Herald." The eminent journalist Saint Nihal Singh has been at intervals placing before the Labour readers of the "Herald" articles applauding the skill or condemning the failures of the Free State bosses This is not a tribute to Indian opinion, for India knows nothing of the alleged Free State of truncated Ireland. It is a recognition of Mr. Singh's eminence as a British journalist. Furthermore it constitutes a defence of the Free State, which is—as everyone knows—the official attitude of official Labour in England. It must not, however, be supposed that radical Labour circles, or rank and file Socialist opinion, endorses the "Daily Herald" articles on the Free State, any more than its article on the noble Muslim strugglers of the noble Muslim strugglers of strugglers of the Riff. All Mr. Singh's amiability sympathy and credulity, towards the 'Free' State of divided Ireland, does not blind the observant Socialist-Labour element to the significance of the 'Free' State's Coercion Bill (Treasonable and Seditious Offences Bill 1925). St. Nihal Singh praises the band of "youth at the helm in Ireland"—we did not know that the Cosgraves still claimed the distinction. The writer chiefly refers to the gang of office-holders who are either the "officers who led storming parties into the Four Courts" (when evacuated), or the camp-followers of the "National" army. He praises the band of brutes now commanding the Free State army—once "wanted by the Police" and hunted by British soldiery, now transferred into hunters and sleuths themselves. They have, poor dears, been forced to "fix the peace strength at a figure which is many thousands in excess of what might otherwise have been the case." Mr. Singh is charmed with Mulcahy, so that gentleman can no longer say "Nobody loves me." The distinguished writer whitewashes Lord Gleanavy, chairman of the Senate, better known as Sir Jas. Campbell, the ex-British Solicitor-General for Ireland, and eventually Lord Chancellor in the service of the British rulers of Ireland. This was a man who a few brief years ago signed proclamations suppressing all the patriotic organisations of Ireland in specified areas. Mr. Singh has only a very mild reference to his changing sides.

THE SAME RULES OF GOVERNMENT.

But *has* he changed sides. Is not coercion and repression and minority rule the very essence of the Free State Government? In 1923, out of 153 seats in the Dail, the Free State party secured 63 seats,—more than the Republican party, but about one-third of the national representation. Bye elections have given the Party some nasty blows. How to fasten its rule more firmly on "Free" Ireland? By the old device of a Coercion Bill. And such a Bill! If it is passed, or enacted by proclamation, a coercion that surpasses Balfour's administration will have been rivetted on Ireland. Besides acts of alleged treason or sedition, the new crime is invented of seditious intention. Even a Labour organisation could come under the indictment of conspiracy to raise, *promote*, or foment *discontent*!

Electors who vote for a candidate who says he will not sit in the Dail but in the Republican Dail, may—as well as such successful Republican candiates—be sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of £500. Seven years' penal servitude will face the Irishmen who drill or discipline themselves.

A minority party of dictature, under the cloak of parliamentary constitutionalism, is the object of Mr. Singh's smiles and encouragement, and that is the sort of stuff that will find space in the "Daily Herald." But a counter statement of the Irish Republican party? Not by any means. An obscure paragraph, or nothing at all "owing to considerations of space," will be its fate.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

DELHI, March 20.

The Indian Delegation to the 7th session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva will consist of Sir A. C. Chatterjee, Sir L. J. Kershaw (Adviser Mr. R. N. Gilchrist), Sir Thomas Smith representing employers, and Mr. N. M. Joshi, representing workers (Adviser Mr. Chamanlal).—A. P.

BEHAR AND ORISSA COUNCIL.

PATNA, Mar. 21.

After business for the session had concluded with a resolution for the adjournment of the House to discuss the Reforms Enquiry Report which was ultimately carried, His Excellency the Governor prorogued the Council.—A. P.

BEHAR COUNCIL.

PATNA, Mar. 20.

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council today voted supplementary demands and the Presidents' Salary Bill. A bill further to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act (1885) was introduced by Mr. Shiva Shankar. A resolution advocating sex disqualification for election on electoral rolls was also moved.—A.P.

THE BANE OF PURDAH AND EARLY MARRIAGE.

DR. MUTHU ON CAUSES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

MADRAS, Mar. 21.

Speaking on physical fitness and wellbeing in relation to the prevention of tuberculosis, Dr. C. Muthu, tuberculosis expert in the course of an address this evening said that almost every man and women in civilised countries was potentially tuberculous, and behind consumption lay the low vitality of people. Consumption was not a contagious disease in the sense that small-pox was. We cannot get a disease by merely coming into contact with consumptives. Infection lay in the spray of the consumptive's cough and dry sputum which got mixed up with the dust about his rooms if he carelessly spit about. As long as man was well and his resisting powers were good he would be immune from tuberculosis or any other disease. He then deplored the comparative low standard of physical fitness and endurance of Indians, and outlined the essential factors that went to make for the physical betterment of the people, namely fresh air, sunlight and sanitation, good nourishing and well-balanced food, judicious amount of rest and exercise, calm repose of body, mind and spirit. "Two things have lately struck me most", said the doctor insanitation and the sad faces and the low vitality of young people. There is no laughter in the streets, no joy of life surging through the cheeks of our young people, as we find among the English boys and girls." He then pictured the womanhood of India degenerated under the influences of purdah and early marriage. Among the remedies he suggested for all these national evils were a sense of civic duty, sanitation, fresh air and sunlight. He did not favour the practice of choking children in tender years with too many clothes of harming their feet by socks and shoes. "Let fresh air breath their bodies", said the doctor, "and sunlight kiss their feet." He exerted the audience to have better care of women who were the guardians and preservers of the race.—A. P.

POONA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

A DEFEATED CANDIDATE'S PETITION.

POONA CITY, March 20.

A case of considerable public importance is being heard by Mr. M. C. Kavishwar, Second Class Sub-Judge, Poona. This is on offshoot of the Municipal elections that were held early this month. On the day fixed for counting of votes Mr. Gharpure a defeated candidate asked the vice-president of the Municipality, Mr. Lavate, for a recount of the votes recorded for him. Thereupon Mr. K. J. Phatak, one of the successful candidates, applied in the Second Class Sub-Judge's Court for an injunction (which was temporarily granted) restraining the vice-president from having the votes counted again. It is contended that the rules under the Municipal Act evidently do not provide for a count by the Municipality but direct that all proceedings affecting the result or an election once it is declared at a special meeting of the Municipality must be taken in the court of the district judge. The important point, therefore, is whether the result was duly declared.

When the case was called on, Mr. Lavate filed an affidavit to the effect that the result of the election in this particular case was not declared by him, while Rao Bahadur L. J. Apte, an ex-president of the Municipality, and several others are coming forward to swear on oath that the result was duly declared by the chairman of the special meeting, Mr. Lavate. Affidavits to this effect are being filed. Further hearing takes place on the 23rd instant.—A. P.

LACK OF DISCIPLINE AMONG S. I. SWARAJISTS.

MR. S. S. IYENGAR'S CRITICISM.

MADRAS, Mar. 21.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Swarajya Party in South India, in a communique to the Press criticises the one-sided nature of the coalition now revealed between the Swarajists and the Independents in the Madras Council as a single party of United Nationalists in their joining. Sir James Simpson's vote of censure upon the action of the Swarajya Party in the Legislative Assembly. After inviting the Independents and the United Nationalists here and elsewhere to join the Swarajya Party forthwith, Mr. Iyengar observes "We must continue to have the greatest goodwill towards all parties and can always co-operate with them whenever our principles and policy permit, but one-sided coalitions lack the fortitude of the average minority party and the relaxation of discipline amongst the Swarajists will demoralise the country and ruin the great edifice which Messrs. Gandhi, Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru have built up." In conclusion he forecasted a vigorous campaign for the Swarajists and appealed to the country to support their policy and programme.—A. P.

INDIAN TARIFF BOARD,

DELHI, March 20.

The Government of India have decided to extend the appointment of the Tariff Board, for one year with effect from 5th July 1925.—A. P.

A Real Man's Strength AND Vigour

"I RISE AGAIN"

An infusion of new life; a braced up nervous system! These are the inevitable and immediate results of a course of treatment with RADIOSAN. You, no doubt, have looked forward to years of quiet enjoyment, only to suffer serious disappointment due to ill-health. If that is so there is a new message of hope for you in the latest and greatest result of modern medical research—RADIOSAN. A few days' use of RADIOSAN will make you feel better—a complete course of treatment will induce you to say what many thousands have already said:

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The transformation from weakness and lassitude to full strength and energy is indeed marvellous. RADIOSAN purifies and enriches the blood, permanently builds up new brain, nerve and muscle cells and restores the youthful appetite for work and pleasure, with the full means of satisfying both. RADIOSAN should be taken without delay by all who suffer from

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is beneficial to all over ten years of age, of both sexes, and when body or mind or both cry out for help

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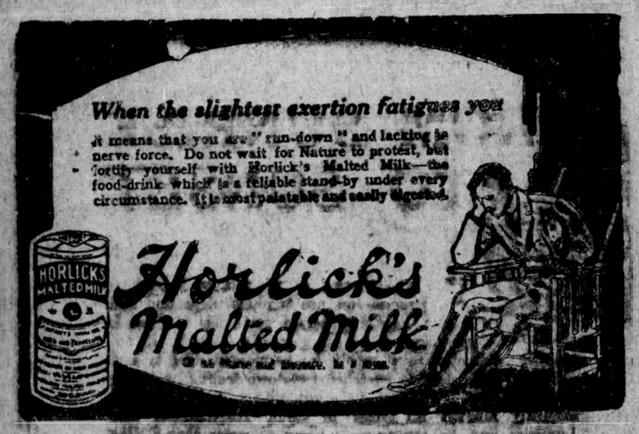
When the slightest exertion fatigues you
It means that you are "run-down" and lacking in nerve force. Do not wait for Nature to protest, but fortify yourself with Horlick's Malted Milk—the food-drink which is a reliable stand-by under every circumstance. It is most palatable and easily digested.
HORLICKS MALTED MILK
Horlick's Malted Milk

BELGAUM BABY WEEK.

Commencing from 27th April ending on 4th May 1925.

Exhibits relating to BABIES' HEALTH, FOOD and CLOTHING are invited.

R. G. NAIK
R. S. HIREMATH

Hon. Secretaries,
National Baby Week, Belgaum.

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THERAPION No. 1
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THE SHAPE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON EVERY BOTTLE. STAND ARTIZED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

EXTENSION OF ACCOMMODITION.

GOVERNOR LAYS FOUNDATION STONE.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson laid the foundation-stone of the "Prince of Wales Wards" at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on Friday evening. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen and almost all the distinguished doctors of Bombay were present. Among those present were Sir Sassoon David, the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon. Mr. Phiroz Sethna, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Major-General A. Hooton, Sir Temulji Nariman, Mr. R. M. Chinoy and Sir Hormasji Adenwalla.

Dr. T. N. Moos, the Surgeon in charge of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, after welcoming His Excellency gave a short history of the hospital. He said that it was in 1870 that the construction of the present hospital was started with the generous donation of 1½ lakhs of rupees from Mr. Tejpal and it took four years to complete the same. The hospital has since been improved, but still quite a number of things it lacked, particularly office, store rooms and additional wards all so essential to a good hospital.

The question of limited accommodation was a matter of constant worry, and patients had often to be kept in the verandahs. The aspiration for greater accommodation, Dr. Moos said, was on the eve of realisation. The Goculdas Tejpal Hospital was rendering medical relief to the people living in the southern part of the island of Bombay and addition of the Prince of Wales Wards would greatly help them in meeting the ever increasing demands for beds. The hospital, Dr. Moos said, was called the hospital for cases of accident. It was a matter for pride, he said, that the hospital had had a fair share of research work and Dr. Vandite Carter's researches on relapsing fever was one of the greatest of boons to Tropical medicine.

Sir Sassoon David thanked His Excellency for his kind presence and requested His Excellency to lay the foundation-stone of a building to commemorate the visit to India of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales.

Sir Sassoon David then presented His Excellency with a Silver Trowel.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency laid the foundation-stone and declared that it was "well and truly laid" and addressed the audience as follows:—

I am not exaggerating when I say that no function I am called upon to perform gives me greater pleasure than inaugurating a new hospital, and it is therefore with particular pleasure that I am here to-day. This ceremony to-day marks the first step in hospital expansion in this city, to the necessity of which I referred when I first landed in Bombay. Not long after my arrival, having visited most of the hospitals in Bombay, I appointed a Special Committee to enquire into the whole question of medical relief. Their report was published last October, and, as perhaps you know, they unanimously recommended that it would be desirable to double the accommodation available for hospital treatment in Bombay, so that there should be a minimum of 4,000 beds.

After receiving the Committee's report, I called together meetings of representatives of Government and of the Corporation to consider this report, and to decide what practical steps should be taken. We found that, although the provision of 2,000 beds suggested by the Committee was ultimately undoubtedly desirable, the immediate provision of so many beds would be outside the range of practical politics, and it was agreed that, after considering in full the present financial position, for the present it would be desirable to make a start by providing for 850 additional beds. In order to carry out this programme, the closest co-operation between the Corporation and Government is essential, and proposals have been placed in outline before the Legislative Council and the Corporation, and accepted by both. To put it shortly, the scheme which has been accepted is to add 300 beds to the group which may be called the Government Hospitals, and 550 beds to the Municipal Hospitals. As to how it is proposed to raise the necessary capital expenditure and recurring charges, I will not deal to-day. I am myself satisfied that, with the help of the Government and the Municipality, the generous spirit of the citizens of Bombay will readily respond to an appeal which has one object, and one object only, in view, namely, the relief of suffering to the citizens of this Presidency.

The Wards of which I am asked to lay the foundation-stone to-day, although they are outside the scheme which I have just outlined, will nevertheless be of very great value in increasing the hospital accommodation in this part of the city, and we all owe a debt of gratitude to the Trustees of the Prince of Wales Reception Fund for making available the very large sum out of which the new Wards are going to be constructed. As Sir Sassoon David has explained, it is at the wish of the subscribers that the balance of the Fund, amounting to over 4 lakhs of rupees, has been offered to Government for the purpose of this extension, and I am glad that Government have been able so promptly to meet the wishes of the subscribers.

I should like to take this opportunity of referring to the valuable part which the utilisation of this hospital, during the past year, for teaching the students of the Grant Medical College has played in relieving the congestion of the teaching arrangements at the J. J. Hospital.

Dr. Moos has alluded to the prospect of this institution developing into a post-graduate college when the urgent need of its utilisation to relieve the congestion at the J. J. Hospital has passed. I am afraid that it may be some years before this desirable position is reached, but I appreciate the force of the proposal that has been made. There is at present no satisfactory provision for post-graduate teaching in this Presidency, and I am glad to learn that the additions which are now being made to the institution are designed to meet post-graduate requirements at a later date.

It is a peculiar pleasure to me to be able to congratulate Dr. Moos, as I do now, on the manner in which he has carried out the very responsible and arduous duties of this appointment, and I offer my thanks to him for his work and management of this important hospital.

Sir Temulji Nariman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency which was seconded by Mr. Jehangir M. Chinoy. The gathering then dispersed.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO.

REPORT FOR 1924.

The Directors' Report to be presented to the shareholders at the fifth ordinary general meeting of the Company to be held on Wednesday, the 25th instant says:—

The total revenue for the year 1924 from all sources, amounted to Rs. 1,45,33,918/3/1; the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 79,30,632/6/1; the net receipts from the year's working aggregated Rs. 66,03,285/13/0.

From this balance the following further items of expenditure have to be deducted before arriving at the net profit available for distribution:—

Interest for the year on the 7 per cent Debenture Debt Rs. 7,00,000; Provision for Depreciation Account Rs. 13,00,672; Provision for Reserve against fluctuations in value of Assets Rs. 75,000; Provision for Writing off Rights and Concessions Rs. 40,710; Debenture issue Expenses Written off Rs. 2,87,722/4/4; After making these deductions aggregating Rs. 24,04,104/4/4; there remains an available balance of profit of Rs. 41,99,181/8/8; to which has to be added the amount brought forward from 1923 Account Rs. 45,564/15/1; making a balance of profit available for distribution of Rs. 42,44,746/7/9.

The Directors recommend that this sum be appropriated as follows:—

To Dividend† for the year on 7 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares Rs. 6,30,000; To payment of Dividend† for the year on the Ordinary Shares at 10 per cent Rs. 27,00,000; To payment of Bonus† for the year on the Ordinary Shares at 2 per cent Rs. 5,40,000; To Bonus of one month's pay to the Company's Officers and Employees Rs. 2,00,000; To be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 1,74,746/7/9; Total Rs. 42,44,736/7/9.

Note.—Dividend and Bonus on Ordinary Shares amount to a total payment of Rs. 6 per share for the year, of which half yearly interim dividend at Rs. 2 per share was paid in October 1924.

The earnings of the Company's business showed a slight expansion. This was due to the growth of supply. The revenue from the Tramways fell. There was an actual falling off in traffic, arising from the prolonged mill strike, and the consequent diminution in the earnings of the mill operatives, who normally use the tramways in large numbers.

The Company is still carrying an unparalleled burden in being compelled to transport passengers over the greater part of its system at fares fixed in the very different conditions in 1905, despite the large increase in all operating expenses, in taxation and in the cost of construction and equipment. This makes your tramway business unremunerative in the commercial sense of the term. The Municipal Corporation having refused the application for permission to re-arrange tramway fares in the light of these changed conditions, the specific issue of the fares to be charged on the extension to Gowalia Tank is to be referred to arbitration, and the Company has submitted an application for increased fares on extensions to the system constructed since 1905 to the Municipal Corporation for approval and sanction, with the suggestion that if any difference of opinion arises thereupon it shall also be referred to arbitration.

Certain minor changes have been made in the form of the accounts. The Capital Reserve Fund and reserve against Rights and Concessions have been transferred to the Rights and Concessions account to which they belong, and the Plant Reserve account has been amalgamated with the Depreciation account of which it forms part.

The extension from Grant Road Terminus to Gowalia Tank was constructed during the year, but has not been opened to traffic as the Municipal Corporation declined to sanction an additional fare thereon. The permanent-way and the overhead equipment have been maintained at a high state of efficiency. The carrying power of the rolling stock has been steadily increased by adding to the number of double deck cars, which are popular with the passengers and are specially adapted to coping with the traffic during "rush" hours. A good tramway service has been maintained notwithstanding the special difficulties in which this branch is working.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

The expansion of the Supply Branch, considering the generally depressed state of trade, has been satisfactory. The number of consumers of electrical energy for motive powers has increased, and there is a more general appreciation of the fact that electricity is the cheapest source of energy for lighting, power and cooking.

It was announced in the report for 1923 that an agreement had been concluded with the Companies forming the Hydro Group for the supply in bulk of all the electrical energy required for your undertaking but that the full quantity would not be available for a few years. The Hydro Group was however able to advance its programme and arrangements were made to take the whole of the supply from these sources in January 1925. The steam generating station at Kussara was shut down on 11th January 1925 and arrangements are being made for the disposal and writing off of this Plant.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The policy of rigidly reducing the capital expenditure to the minimum compatible with the efficiency of the services was maintained. The actual capital expenditure incurred was Rs. 14,35,595 and this was imperatively required to meet growing requirements. The expenditure was principally under the following headings:—

Consumers' Services and Meters.
Extensions to Cables and Mains.
Tramway Extension to Gowalia Tank.
Rolling Stock.
Transforming Plant.

†Free from Indian Income Tax.

"Boys, what food is the best bone and muscle-builder?"

The teacher supplies the answer—QUAKER OATS

FOR QUAKER OATS has twice the muscle-making powers of rice—and three times those of meat. For making firm, healthy bone—one potful equals nine pots of rice! Consider these facts, you parents raising families. Serve and eat this wonderful health food, so good for young and old.

It is delicious, strengthening—yet not body-heating. Ideal for this climate.

Quaker Oats

No human hands have touched Quaker Oats

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AMERICAN MISSION HIGH SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice of Bombay High Court presided at the annual prize distribution of the American Mission High School at Byculla on Saturday evening and lady Macleod distributed the prizes before a large and representative gathering. Among those present were also Mr. A. N. Surve, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Mr. St. John, Rev. G. Mackenzie and Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle etc.

The guests were entertained with a long programme of thirteen items covering songs, recitations and drills which occupied nearly hour and a half. Mr. T. Buel, the principal of the American Marathi High School read the annual report for the year 1924-25 which stated the number of the pupils on the roll was nearly twice of what it was in 1922. The number in the high school department was 143 and almost the same in primary department. Theirs was the mission school and they laid special stress on Bible teaching. It was however gratifying to know that non-Christian pupils were equally responsive to religious instructions.

Of the three boys that were sent up for the school leaving certificate examination all passed. Out of the 23 sent up for the government vernacular final 20 passed.

The reports of the three Government Inspectors who inspected our schools in 1924, are favourable and encouraging. The Chief Educational Inspector Bombay Division writes thus of the High School:—"The school showed much improvement in number and attendance as well as in its general tone and teaching under the careful supervision and guidance of ..... compared with its condition last year." The Science Inspector writes:—"Things have evidently improved since the time of last inspection in October 1921 and I look forward to see better results in future as the Head Master and the Science Master are both keen on effecting improvement and infusing interest in the subject of science."

Sir Norman Macleod then said it was very interesting that so far back as 1814, viz, after the declaration of peace between England and America over a hundred years ago persons were found in America which was a very small country at the time to carry out the great and responsible work of teaching Bible and imparting education to a remote country like India. The work thus founded was carried on upto this time by American Missionaries which had spread in the whole presidency. The school owed its existence and success entirely to the indomitable energy and resolution of Rev. and Mrs. E. S. Hume who started their missionary work as early as 1875. He complimented Mr. T. Buel, the present principal and his staff for bringing the institution to its present level and hoped under his able supervision and guidance the institution will still continue to progress and prosper.

Lady Macleod then distributed prizes and the gathering dispersed with a vote of thanks to Sir Norman and Lady Macleod proposed by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle which was carried out in the right loyal manner.

TRIPLE MURDER AT BORIVLI

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, March 20.

The facts of these horrible murders have already been reported in the "Chronicle."

The six accused persons were charged with dacoity accompanied with murders. The case was tried before Mr. Sanjana, Joint Sessions Judge, Thana, with the aid of 7 juors.

The case for the prosecution was that seven persons at midnight broke into the hut of one Jankibai, who used to advance petty loans to poor people residing in the hamlets near Borivli and the Kanheri Caves. She was sleeping at that time with her two sons, one Pandu, aged 18 years, and Kashya, aged 7. Janki and Pandu were brutally murdered with pickaxes, while Kashya was strangulated a kerchief being tightly tied around his neck. The Forest Guard in the employ of the Khot of Borivli whose hut was close by gave information to the Sub-Inspector of Police of Borivli, who happened to visit the Kanheri Caves to look after the comfort of Indore State people.

The Sub-Inspector promptly started his investigation. He saw that the Forest Guard Arjun had committed suicide by hanging himself from a tree a week after the murders. His son Bhiwa was made an approver while on Deco who was living in a hut close by corroborated the approver as an eye-witness. The approver at the psychological moment turned the tables against the prosecution. He stated that the so-called confession he had made was done owing to the intimidation of the police.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of "not guilty."

The learned Judged agreeing with the verdict acquitted the accused.

Mr. Vaidya appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. K. A. Padhye, High Court Pleader and Mr. B. Shitre defended the accused.

KHOJA GIRLS' ORPHANAGE.

OPENED BY SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola performed the opening ceremony of the Khoja Girls' Orphanage on Saturday morning at Mandvi before a large and representative gathering.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy who requested Sir Ibrahim to declare open the orphanage dwelt at length on the necessity of an orphanage for the Khoja girls and said Messrs. Cassumbhoy Mitha and Habibbhoy Ismail took up the matter and consulted Mr. Rahimtoola Ibrahim Currim who donated a sum of Rs. 50,000 towards the orphanage for girls in the memory of his late father Mr. Ibrahim Currim. With the help of this donation a property was purchased near Chima Butcher Street but this being not sufficient to meet the need, another sum of Rs. 50,000 was donated by the heirs of the late Mr. Ibrahim Currim Chhatriwala. The trustees hoped that when full advantage was taken of the orphanage they would find a more spacious building for the purpose.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola then declared the building open and said the idea of starting an orphanage for girls really started with his elder, Mr. Cassumbhoy Mitha to whom the community was greatly indebted. They had a number of orphanages for boys but not so for the girls as many difficulties existed in starting a girls orphanage. He thanked the donors for their help and hoped the difficult task which they had undertaken would be crowned with success.

DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am thankful to your goodself for publishing my two short letters referring to the "Development Chawls and Enhanced Rent" recently. But I was equally surprised and vexed to read a letter from a correspondent in your Saturday's issue, 7th inst., under the heading of "Development Chawls" and the "Nom-de-plume" of 'Sympathy' particularly because, the statement made by him was far from satisfactory. I should like to see that correspondents of the "Chronicle" are very particular in their figuring work, and quite correct in their statement; otherwise, the officials concerned are likely to take advantage of the misleading statement. It is with a view to bring to the notice of the officials of the Development Department and more especially to the notice of the Director and Secretary to Government, Development Department, that I take upon myself to correct the misleading statement made by your correspondent, the other day, in order to see that the compromising scale of rent, as proposed by me, on the strength of facts and figures, are carried into effect from 1st April, 1925, without enhancing the existing rate of "cotton cess," for charging less rate of rent for Development Directorate chawls.

The following scale of rent for chawls to be tenanted by the industrial classes, is very reasonable and should be approved of by the higher officials of the Development Department:—Rs. 8/12 for the ground floor; Rs. 9/8 for the first floor; Rs. 9/14 for the second floor; and Rs. 9/14 for the third floor; instead of the present rate of Rs. 9/8 for the ground floor, Rs. 10 for the first floor; Rs. 10/8 for the second and third floors. The total loss per room will come to annas 12 for the ground floor; annas 8 for the first floor, and annas 10 for the second and the third floors, or Rs. 50 per chawl, consisting of 80 rooms in all. There are altogether 121 chawls at Worli, of which only 20 are rented, and the rest 101 chawls are not fit, yet for occupying by tenants; there are 28 chawls at Lesle Road 5 at Naigam and 2 at Sewri, or in all 55 chawls out of 211 chawls are in charge of the Special Officer, Development chawls for renting.—Yours, etc.

NARAYEN RAO KULKERNY.

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Re. 1-8 per bottle.

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ORIENTAL BALM

One application brings instant Relief.

has been attained and maintained by its unfailing efficacy as a sure agent of speedy relief from all aches and pains. Perfectly free from animal fat.

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TO ALL PEOPLE
OF ALL AGES
AT ALL TIMES
IN ALL PLACES
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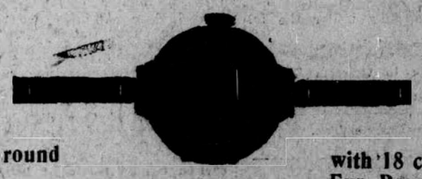

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